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Algeria... 6.00 Dn. Iran... 115 Rials Oman... 1.000 Rials  
Australia... 22 U. Israel... 200.000 P. Portugal... 145 Esc.  
Belgium... 6.00 Dn. Italy... 1,930 Lit. Qatar... 1.000 Rials  
Canada... 50 C.P. Jordan... 500 Pds. Republic of Ireland... 7.5 P.  
Ceylon... C.S. 1.50 N.Y. Singapore... 500 S. S. Saudi Arabia... 7.50 R.  
Cyprus... C.S. 0.80 N.Y. Taiwan... 500 N.T. Spain... 145 Ptas.  
Denmark... 11.00 Dn. Libya... 1.00 Dn. O. Sudan... 1.000 S.P.  
Egypt... E.P. 2.750 Luxembourg... 80.00 F. Switzerland... 2.60 S.F.  
Finland... E.S.P.M. 8.00 M. Taiwan... 150 Esc. Tunisia... 0.700 Dn.  
France... 7.00 F. Monaco... 8.00 M. Turkey... 1.000 L.  
Germany... 2.70 D.M. Netherlands... 1.00 F. U.S. 1.000 Dn.  
Great Britain... 10.00 S. Norway... 100 Nkr. U.S. (Fr.) 150 S.  
Greece... 130 Dr. Nigeria... 5.00 Naira Yugoslavia... 2.700 D.

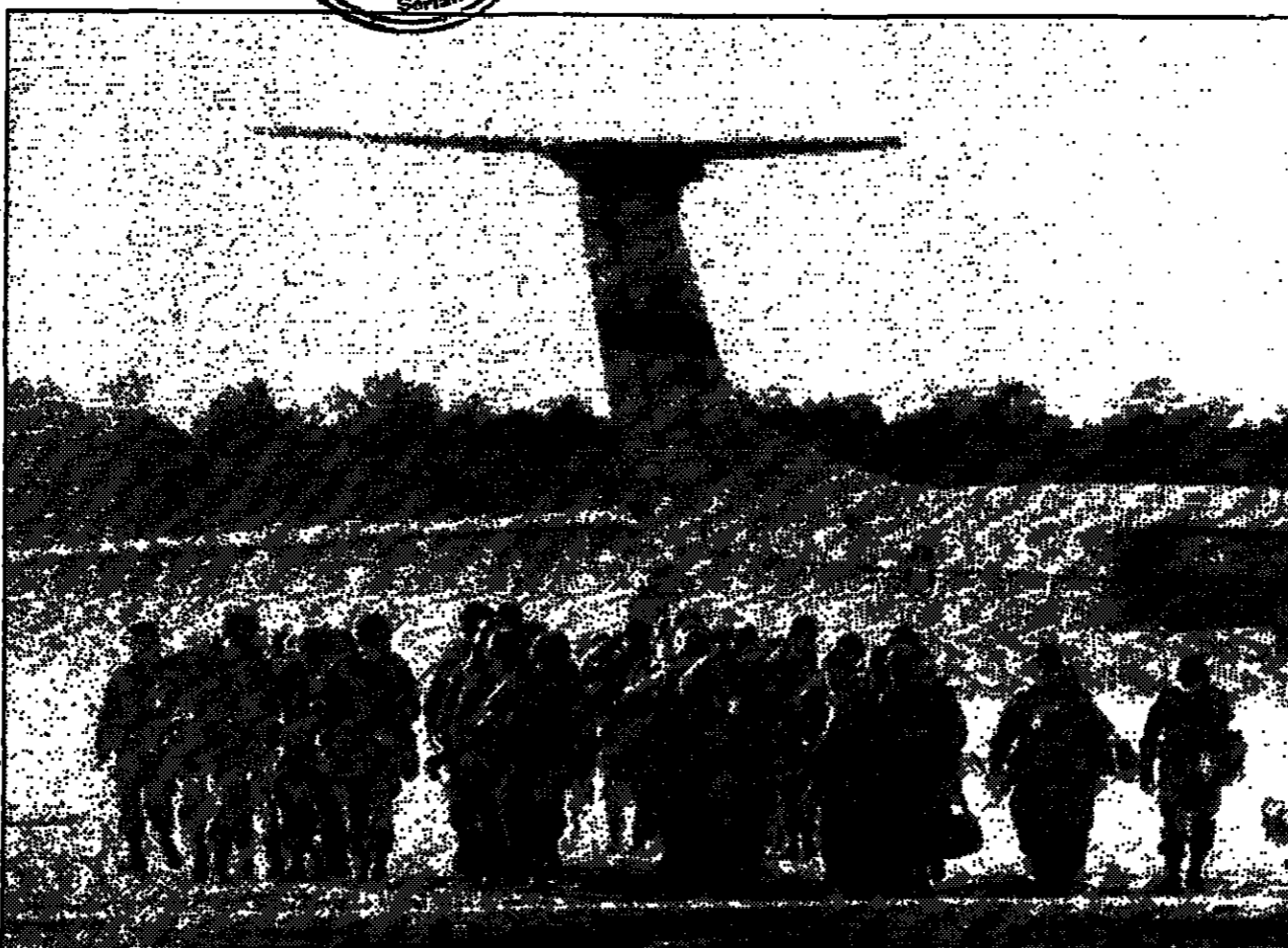
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## Indictment Looms As Campaign Issue Rivals Sense Bush Is Vulnerable For Dismissing Iran-Contra Affair

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Iran-contra affair has proved to be of little concern to Republican primary voters this year, but if Vice President George Bush locks up the nomination the scandal looms as a weapon in the Democratic campaign against him this fall.  
The Iran-contra indictment Wednesday came as Bush political consultants March 24 to hear pleas and weigh in for the Iran-contra defendants. Page 2.

El Salvador, but later acknowledged that Mr. Rodriguez had told him in August 1986 of his work assisting the secret contra airlift. Mr. Bush, who met Mr. Rodriguez three times, said he never discussed the contras with him, although the topic was listed on the vice president's briefing memo for one of their meetings.  
Last winter, Mr. Bush invited Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter to his official Christmas party, and has called Colonel North a patriot and hero in campaign speeches.  
The vice president has said he supported the initiative to sell arms to Iran and did not know about the diversion of money to the contras. Mr. Bush has also said he had expressed "reservations" about the Iran arms initiative.  
Two Republican challengers, Mr. Doole and Alexander M. Haig Jr., have had little success in making an issue of the affair among Republican voters. "See how many votes it got him?" Mr. Bush said of



U.S. troops at Pope Air Force Base in North Carolina preparing to board a plane on Thursday to take them to Honduras.

## 3,200 Troops Sent by Reagan To Honduras in Show of Force

The Associated Press  
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — U.S. Army troops began arriving in Honduras on Thursday in a show of force after Honduras and the United States accused Nicaragua of invading Honduras in pursuit of the contras.  
President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua called the deployment of 3,200 U.S. troops "another escalation of the war against Nicaragua" and asked for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council. He called the troop movement "a dangerous act" and said the United States was trying "to use the Honduran Army to save the contra forces."  
In Managua, Mr. Ortega also said Nicaragua was ready to "combat and liquidate" U.S. troops sent to Honduras and that his soldiers would not withdraw from the border region. "We logically are going to maintain our offensive," he said. "We are not going to withdraw our troops now that we have recovered our territory."  
The first plane load of soldiers arrived at Palmerola Air Base, the main center of U.S. military operations in Honduras, at 10:15 A.M. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said, "Palmerola is about 40 miles (65 kilometers) northwest of Tegucigalpa, the capital, and about 125 miles from where heavy fighting was reported Wednesday."  
In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said the troops were not in Honduras in a "showing of force" but to signal opposition to Nicaraguan aggression. Senior Democrats in Congress quickly questioned President Ronald Reagan's decision to send the troops, with the leader of the Senate Democratic majority, Robert C. Byrd Jr. of West Virginia, calling it an "overreaction."  
Mr. Shultz told a Senate committee that the troops were dispatched "to get people's attention to what is happening in Central America" and to say to the Honduran government "We are your friends. We stand with you."  
Honduran military intelligence officials said about 4,000 Honduran soldiers were still surrounding about 2,000 Nicaraguan troops, who they said had crossed three miles into Honduras.  
Mr. Ortega would not say if Sandinist troops had crossed the border. "Here the question is not if army troops penetrated Honduran territory or not," he said, "but that we have dozens of camps of mercenary forces in Honduran territory.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widened Slightly in January

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — After two months of sharp improvements, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened slightly in January, to \$12.44 billion from \$12.2 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.  
Exports, which had surged in November and December, fell by 10 percent in January to \$23.3 billion.  
Imports, depressed by a fall in the price of oil and a reduction in U.S. purchases of such manufactured goods as Japanese cars, declined 6 percent to \$34.8 billion.  
The deficit, which is eagerly followed by the financial markets, was narrower than the average \$13 billion most analysts had been expecting. The dollar jumped by 1.7 pence to close at 1.6915 Deutsche marks in New York after hectic trading. (Page 17.)  
Analysts said that the report underscored an overall declining trend in the U.S. trade deficit.  
Some played down the drop in exports, noting that they traditionally fall in January. The trade figures, unlike many other government economic statistics, are not adjusted for seasonal factors such as a post-holiday dip in exports.  
Exports of manufactured goods declined to \$14.92 billion in January from \$16.15 billion in December. But half the decline was registered in the volatile category of aircraft shipments.  
"The export momentum, even in the face of this number, is still pretty solid," said Stephen Roach, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co.  
Exports had increased 9.4 percent in November and 4.2 percent in December to record levels. But Allen Sinai, chief economist for Boston Co., said, "It's hard for me to see how we can repeat the same magnitude of growth in exports that we had in the two previous months."  
In an encouraging sign, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan shrank from \$4.79 billion to \$3.95 billion, the lowest monthly level since December 1986.  
The U.S. merchandise trade deficit soared to a record adjusted \$159.2 billion last year from \$144.34 billion in 1986. News in October of a record monthly shortfall for August was widely blamed for the global stock market collapse.  
Some economists warned Thursday that the 6 percent decline in

"I think Richard Nixon was right when he said it didn't mean anything, it was a foreign-policy issue, or something like that," Mr. Bush said Tuesday in Milwaukee. "I think the Democrats, short of ideas, will try to make it one. But others have tried in this campaign to make it an issue, and the American people aren't interested. They think it's been exhaustively looked into."  
The indictment accusing Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North of taking part in a conspiracy does not refer to any activities by Mr. Bush. But one of the acts described as furthering the conspiracy was a Sept. 20, 1985, letter written by Colonel North recruiting Felix L. Rodriguez to help with the secret resupply mission to aid the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known.  
Mr. Rodriguez, a CIA agent, had been sent to the region with help from Mr. Bush and his national security adviser, Donald Gregg.  
Mr. Gregg initially said he had only talked with Mr. Rodriguez about fighting leftist insurgents in

ran troops encircled them Wednesday.  
[The Nicaraguan information minister, Manuel Espinosa, said Thursday that two jet fighters attacked a Nicaraguan Army command post close to the border with Honduras but caused no damage or injuries. Reuters reported from Managua. He said the U.S.-made F-5 jets fired five missiles at the command post and then "withdrew in the direction of Honduran territory," under fire from Sandinista troops.]  
The U.S. Defense Department said the soldiers were carrying their normal weapons along with nine helicopters and two light tanks. The force consists of units of the 82d Airborne Division and the 7th Infantry Division.  
The show of U.S. force came in response to a request for help from President Jose Azcona Hoyo.  
Since 1981, Honduras has been an important ally for the United States in Central America and for Reagan administration policy aimed at containing Nicaragua's government. Honduras has been the major staging ground for attacks into Nicaragua by the U.S.-backed rebels. The contras now say most of their forces are inside Nicaragua.  
In Washington, the speaker of the House, Jim Wright of Texas, See TROOPS, Page 8

See IMPACT, Page 8

## U.K. Cuts Interest Rate By 0.5 Point

By Warren Getler  
International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — British authorities, catching financial markets by surprise, pushed bank lending rates half a point lower Thursday in a move to weaken the surging pound and thereby protect export industries.  
The action, initiated by the Bank of England, came after statements Wednesday by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, which many market participants interpreted as a call for unchanged rates.  
Mr. Lawson, in his remarks Wednesday, said it was "vital" to keep interest rates at whatever level is necessary to bear down on inflation, "appearing to signal a reconciliation of his views with those of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher."  
Mrs. Thatcher's similar comments last week had quickened a rush to buy pounds by investors eager to take advantage of relatively high British interest rates, appreciating the exchange rate stability that Mr. Lawson has stressed.  
One day earlier, on March 7, her government had already yielded under persistent upward pressure on the pound by allowing it to break out of its unofficial, yearlong range of 2.90 to 3 Deutsche marks.  
On Thursday, however, the central bank said it was lowering its money market lending rate half a percentage point to 8.5 percent, a signal to the four leading commercial banks to cut their base lending rates to 8.5 percent from 9 percent. As recently as Feb. 1, the Bank of England had initiated the half-point rise in base rates to 9 percent.  
See RATES, Page 17

## U.S. Consumers Remain a Potent Force

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The latest reports on jobs, consumer debt, production and related data are persuading many economists that the U.S. economy is a lot stronger than they were predicting just a few weeks ago.  
The announcement Wednesday of an 8.9 percent jump in home construction last month is further evidence of surprising resilience.  
The reason seems to be a consumer livelier than economists expected, particularly after the October collapse in the stock market. Even without the collapse, however, this was to have been a period when consumer spending, which had been pulling the economy through most of the past five years, would run out of steam.  
The assumption had been that consumers would pass the baton to industry, which would sell more of its goods abroad because of the cheaper dollar and build more factories at home. During this first-quarter transition, the economy would slow down considerably and perhaps even slip into a recession.  
But after pinching pennies for a month or two after the market's plunge, consumers are stepping up their spending again. They are still a lot more restrained than they have been in recent years, but firmer consumer spending augurs a more robust economy than most forecasts showed. There is more talk now of inflation, the price the economy sometimes pays for strong growth, than of recession.  
Right after the market collapsed, about half the members of the economics community revised their forecasts for the first quarter of this year from very slow growth, an annual rate of 1 percent or so, to a recession. But the ensuing months showed that consumers were a lot less frightened than the economists, so most economists revised the predictions of slow growth. Because of the latest developments, many are raising their growth forecasts to 2 percent, from 1 percent.  
The one economist who can really

## Klosk French Writer In Drug Case

LYON (Reuters) — The French writer Françoise Sagan, author of the best-selling novel "Bonjour Tristesse," was charged Thursday with possessing drugs, judicial sources said.  
The 52-year-old writer was allowed to go free after being charged. She was questioned in connection with an investigation into several international drug rings suspected of supplying prominent society figures in Paris.

## 6 Granted Reprieve In Pretoria

Prakash Dier, a defense attorney, was carried by jubilant supporters Thursday after a judge in Pretoria granted a stay of execution to six blacks scheduled to hang for the mob murder of a black official in 1984. The reprieve for the defendants, known as the "Sharpeville Six," came shortly after three persons were killed when a car bomb exploded in Krugersdorp. Page 8.

## Asians Cast Wary Eye on Island Clash

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune  
SINGAPORE — The naval encounter between Chinese and Vietnamese vessels near the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea has revived concerns about Chinese intentions in Southeast Asia, analysts in the region say.  
Monday's encounter, they agree, appears to be part of an effort by Vietnam to prevent China from establishing a permanent military presence in the islands.  
Hanoi radio said Thursday that Chinese warships had seriously damaged three lightly armed Vietnamese freighters in the exchange of fire. The freighters were supplying Vietnamese troops stationed on some of the islands.  
The state radio accused the Chinese of blocking the rescue of 76 Vietnamese sailors from the burning ships. Neither side released casualty figures.  
Vietnam also announced that it had proposed a negotiated settlement with China over the Spratlys.  
In Bangkok, Le Mai, the Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, warned that if Beijing did not accept the proposal Vietnam would defend its position in the islands, which he described as being part of "our homeland."  
But a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that the archipelago was China's and that its claim was not open to debate.  
Jusuf Wanandi, executive director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Indonesia, said that for the first time since 1974 China was "asserting itself in a military way" in an area that was of concern to non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia.  
Chinese officials had promised peaceful negotiations to end territorial disputes in the region, he said, but the clash with Vietnam "raises questions about Chinese intentions towards Southeast Asia."  
The question of control of the more than 150 atolls and reefs in the Spratlys is believed by some analysts to have strategic significance.  
The Spratlys are close to shipping lanes that link the Pacific and Indian oceans. They lie between the U.S. military bases in the Phil- See SPRATLY, Page 8

## Computer 'Virus' Is a Sick Joke for Infected U.S. Businesses

By John Markoff  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — For the first time in the United States, a software "virus," a type of computer program that can secretly spread from computer to computer and potentially destroy stored data, has infected a major commercial personal computer software product.  
The incident this month illustrates a growing hazard for software publishers who must ensure that their programs are not inadvertently or intentionally contaminated.  
Several major publishers expressed concern about the incident involving the Aldus Corp. of Seattle and acknowledged that they, too, were vulnerable to the deliberately planted programs. They said they were working to minimize the possibility that their software products could be corrupted.  
In recent months computer security experts have noted the emergence of vandals and mischief makers who deliberately plant the destructive programs in computer systems.  
But the latest incident illustrates the increased risk that the rogue programs pose for businesses that use personal computers. Increasingly, the experts say, companies will have to monitor the software their employees place on personal computers used at work.  
Software viruses are so named because they parallel in the computer world the behavior of biological viruses. They are programs, or a set of instructions to the computer, that are deliberately planted on a floppy disk meant to be used with the computer or introduced when the computer is communicating over telephone lines or data networks with other computers.  
The programs have the ability to copy themselves into the computer's master software, or operating system, that controls the computer and to be passed to additional floppy disks inserted in the computer. Someone who carried a tainted floppy disk from one computer could pass it to another.  
Depending upon the intent of the person who created a mischievous program, it might do something as benign as print a message on the computer's screen or something as evil as systematically destroy data in the computer's memory.  
The latest incident involves a program secretly introduced into Macintosh computer software in December by a group of programmers in Montreal associated with MacMag, a computer hobbyist magazine.  
It turned up this month in Freehand, a graphics illustration program written for the Macintosh and recently introduced by Aldus. Freehand is expected to become an important tool in computer graphics and desktop publishing activities.  
The intrusive program that corrupted Freehand is normally harmless. It was programmed to read a Macintosh's internal clock and print a message on Macintosh screens on March 2, the first anniversary of the introduction of the Macintosh II. The program then destroyed itself.  
The message said: "Richard Brandow, publisher of MacMag magazine, and its entire staff would like to take this opportunity to convey their universal message of peace to all Macintosh users around the world."  
But computer security experts said the program could easily have been more sinister, erasing computer files, subtly altering data or even causing the computer to crash.  
Aldus officials were not certain how the unauthorized program entered their software, but said the program may have been inadvertently passed to Aldus by Marc Canter, president of Macromind Inc. of Chicago, a contractor that supplies training disks for the Seattle company.  
Mr. Canter said he discovered the virus program on March 2 when he turned his Macintosh on and the virus program, reading the computer's internal clock, See VIRUS, Page 8

Pages 11A FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

Dow Jones	21.72
Gold	350.00
Oil	18.00
Yield	128.00
FF	5.7445

# Iran-Contra Indictment Hints Reagan Was Victim

By Walter Pincus and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON — The indictment Wednesday in the Iran-contra affair accuses the four principals of committing numerous criminal acts on their own, "without the knowledge of President Ronald Reagan or his cabinet."

It implies that the president was a victim, going so far as to accuse the defendants of "deceitfully exploiting their own purposes and corrupting" the arms-for-hostages initiative. When the president asked the attorney general to find out what had happened, the indictment charges, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a National Security Council aide, committed a crime by deliberately lying and destroying documents.

The indictment does not necessarily mean that Lawrence E. Walsh, the independent counsel, has concluded that no higher officials were involved. Rather, he may be trying to exert maximum pressure on the defendants — particularly Colonel North and a former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter — to disclose new information on the role of others, if they have any.

The main thrust of the indictment is a series of specific allegations of theft, embezzlement and accepting or giving gratuities leveled against Colonel North, Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force major general, and Albert A. Hakim, an Iranian-born American businessman.

To a far greater degree than the congressional investigation and the Tower commission inquiry last year, Mr. Walsh has put the spotlight on the element of personal gain as a motivator for the conspiracy. The Tower commission was appointed by the president to investigate the U.S. arms sales to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

During congressional hearings last summer, Colonel North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim portrayed themselves as patriots, motivated only by a desire to improve relations

with Iran and restore democracy to Nicaragua by aiding the rebels, known as contras, in their fight against the Sandinist government.

But the indictment accuses Mr. Hakim and Mr. Secord of offering illegal gratuities to Colonel North to encourage him "to continue in his position on the staff" of the National Security Council so that they would have "opportunities for substantial revenues and profits."

Specifically, the indictment says, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim offered financial assistance to Colonel North for the education of his children and Mr. Secord had a \$13,800

indictment that Mr. Walsh received information from Willard I. Zucker, an American lawyer based in Geneva. Mr. Zucker handled the finances of the Secord-Hakim "enterprise" after it was set up in mid-1985 to support secret aid to the contras and other covert activities. Mr. Zucker refused to testify before Congress.

In one count alleging that Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim conspired to pay illegal gratuities to Colonel North, a March 6, 1986, meeting is noted between Mr. Zucker and Colonel North's wife, Elizabeth, in Philadelphia. In their report, the congressional committees

described that session as having been set up to discuss ways of arranging for money to go to Colonel North's family.

The committees said that Mr. Hakim asked Mr. Zucker to try to pass money to Colonel North in a "legal, proper way." Colonel North, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim testified about the meeting but each insisted that nothing illegal transpired. Mr. Walsh is disputing that.

The indictment paints a picture of a closed universe of the four alleged conspirators, in which other officials, such as the president, Vice President George Bush and the late director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, are absent.

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security system installed at Colonel North's home.

Another count alleges that Colonel North "embezzled" \$4,300 in travelers' checks, intended for covert activities, for his personal use.

Much of the information contained in the indictment became known during the congressional hearings. However, the indictment also contains new and intriguing material.

The indictment suggests that Colonel North may have stayed on at the National Security Council because Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim had promised him financial rewards if he could keep the operation going. The Tower panel and some of the congressional testimony showed that Colonel North considered resigning from the National Security Council in the summer of 1986 but decided to stay on after talking with Admiral Poindexter.

It appears likely from several counts in the

described that session as having been set up to discuss ways of arranging for money to go to Colonel North's family.

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The indictment takes a tough stance, insisting — as Mr. Walsh did last week when accepting a negotiated guilty plea from a former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane — that the Boland Amendment, first passed by Congress in 1984, had to be obeyed by members of the executive branch.

The Boland Amendment barred direct U.S. military assistance to the contras until the fall of 1986. The conspiracy case outlined in the indictment centers on numerous instances in which Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter circumvented the measure.

# Civil Rights Measure Is Vetoed By Reagan

By Julie Johnson

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has disregarded warnings of a political backlash from Republican congressional leaders and vetoed a major civil rights bill.

The measure, which would expand the reach of federal anti-discrimination laws that the Supreme Court limited in 1984, was approved by both houses of Congress with more than enough votes to override Mr. Reagan's veto Wednesday.

But the president offered an alternative that he said would "protect civil rights and at the same time preserve the independence of state and local governments, the freedom of religion and the right of America's citizens to order their lives and businesses without extensive federal intrusion."

He said that Congress "has sent me a bill that would vastly and unjustifiably expand the power of the federal government over the decisions and affairs of private organizations, such as churches and synagogues, farms, businesses, and state and local governments."

"In the process," he added, "it would place at risk such cherished values as religious liberty."

The vetoed bill was intended to overturn the effects of a 1984 Supreme Court decision involving Grove City College in Pennsylvania. The court had ruled that anti-discrimination provisions governing the use of federal aid applied only to specific programs or activities aided by those funds; in the Grove City case, the ruling meant that federal regulations on sex discrimination did not bind every activity of the private college just because some students got federal scholarships or loans.

Supporters of the bill argued that civil rights laws should prohibit discrimination throughout an institution or agency and that the court's ruling was not in line with what Congress had intended in passing such laws.

The president agreed that the court ruling went too far in limiting the reach of rights laws, but he argued that the bill Congress passed was a corrective measure also went too far.

Senate Republicans and party leaders had urged the president to sign the bill, warning that a veto would have political consequences in an election year.

The veto drew immediate criticism from civil rights militants and supporters on Capitol Hill.

"This veto is a kick in the teeth of civil rights," said Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. "It is the most regrettable and least justifiable of all the Reagan vetoes."

Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, said: "As I look at the vote count, I think that the veto will be overridden."

Mr. Boschwitz, saying that "we just disagree with him on this one," had written to the president imploring him to sign the measure. The legislation had strong Republican support in both the House of Representatives, where it was approved, 315 to 98, on March 2, and the Senate, which approved it, 75 to 14, on Jan. 28.

As the Reagan administration interprets the bill, it could affect thousands of people because its scope extends beyond educational institutions.

For example, the measure mandates that if federal money is awarded to a corporation for the provision of social services, recreation, education, health care or housing, all the activities of the corporation are covered by anti-discrimination laws.

The bill contains exceptions regarding food stamps and farm aid, but Mr. Reagan said the exemptions needed to be more explicit.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## A Boeing 727 Crashes in Colombia

BOGOTA (UPI) — A Colombian Airlines Boeing 727 with at least 97 people aboard crashed Thursday three minutes after takeoff from the airport at Cucuta, authorities said.

The Avianca plane crashed into a mountain slope 40 miles (65 kilometers) from the Camilo Daza airport at Cucuta, 264 miles northeast of Bogota, according to the radio network RCN.

The jetliner had taken off from the airport at 1:14 P.M. for a flight to Cartagena, on the Caribbean coast 415 miles north of the capital. A civil aeronautics spokesman in Bogota said that airport tower officials at Cucuta lost contact with the plane immediately after takeoff.

## Hess Is Finally Buried in Family Plot

WUNSIEDEL, West Germany — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy, who died Aug. 17 in Spandau Prison in West Berlin, was buried secretly in his family's plot on Thursday to avoid any neo-Nazi demonstrations.

A police spokesman, Roland Weber, said: "It looked like a quite normal funeral except for the fact that the family went to church after the coffin had been buried instead of before." Mr. Weber said 11 of Hess's friends and relatives, including his son, Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, took part in a brief ceremony.

Hess was originally due to be buried a few days after his death. But the Hess family canceled the funeral after hundreds of neo-Nazi mourners flocked to Wunsiedel. The body was moved to a secret location where it remained until Thursday.

## IRA Urges Calm After Funeral Attack

BELFAST (AP) — The Irish Republican Army appealed for calm after burying a guerrilla on Thursday, a day after an attack at an IRA funeral. More than 1,000 mourners followed the coffin through West Belfast to the Roman Catholic Milltown cemetery, where a gunman with grenades killed three persons and wounded 68 on Wednesday.

The funeral Thursday was for Kevin McCracken, 33, who was shot Monday by a British Army patrol on which he fired. In a statement, the IRA said it hoped Mr. McCracken's funeral would pass off with "dignity" and asked that the police stay away. Mr. McCracken was buried in relative calm returned to the Catholic ghetto after rioters torched buses and five homes overnight.

In Wednesday's incident, meanwhile, the police were holding a Protestant, Michael Stone, and an accomplice who are reported to have opened fire and hurled grenades as three IRA guerrillas were being buried. Mr. Stone, who was badly beaten by youths who cornered him, was under armed guard in a Belfast hospital, the police said.

## UN Says Hostage Is in South Lebanon

BEIRUT (Reuters) — A senior United Nations commander said Thursday that Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins of the U.S. Marines, who was kidnapped last month in southern Lebanon, was still being held captive there.

Major General Gustav Haegglund, the head of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, said in a television interview in the village of Tibnine that it became evident after a weeklong search that Colonel Higgins, 43, commander of the Lebanon unit of the UN Truce Supervision Organization, was seized Feb. 17 on a road near Tyre. His kidnapers have said he is a U.S. spy.

## Beijing Cracks Goldfish Drug Case

BEIJING (WP) — A Chinese official described Thursday how an international drug-smuggling ring was broken after the police found heroin inside goldfish being shipped from Shanghai to San Francisco.

Lin Wen, an official with the Ministry of Public Security, said that 7 persons had been arrested in Shanghai, Guangzhou, San Francisco and Hong Kong and that 4.5 kilograms (9.9 pounds) of heroin were seized. He said the heroin would be worth about \$1.8 million on the world market.

Mr. Lin said an investigation began March 9 after the police at the Shanghai airport inspected 25 boxes of goldfish being shipped to an aquarium in San Francisco. They found that many of the fish had died and that heroin wrapped in cellophane and condoms had been inserted into their bodies.

## Gorbachev Aide Says Newspapers From West May Soon Be on Sale

WASHINGTON Post Service

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia — An aide to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said Thursday that he was confident that the Soviet Union would soon allow the distribution of Western newspapers and magazines within its borders.

Fyodor Burlatsky, who heads an officially sanctioned human rights commission formed last year, said the panel had recommended that Western periodicals, which are nearly impossible to find in the Soviet Union, should be made available for general readership.

Mr. Burlatsky, a former speechwriter for Nikita S. Khrushchev, said: "The commission is all for it. We'll have to see, but I am confident."

He made his remarks as Mr. Gorbachev toured a factory and met with Communist Party leaders in the northern republic of Slovenia. Mr. Gorbachev has spent the week in Yugoslavia studying the country's alterations in the Communist economic and political system. The major result of Mr. Gorbachev's visit is a joint declaration on Soviet-Yugoslav relations confirming and expanding on Yugoslavia's independence.

If the Soviet Union decides to allow Western publications, it would be only the second Warsaw Pact country, after Hungary, to do so.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## French Seamen Start Channel Strike

DOVER, England (Reuters) — French ferry crews voted to strike Thursday, halting ferry traffic between this Channel port and the French port of Calais, which already had been disrupted by a six-week strike by more than 2,000 British seamen.

The French crews voted to strike in a dispute over staff levels. The Sealink ferry company said that as a result only one vessel, using a British crew, was making the Dover-Calais trip, reducing services to a quarter of their normal capacity.

A Sealink spokesman said services were running normally between Folkestone and Boulogne but the Newhaven-to-Dieppe service was disrupted by the withdrawal of two passenger ferries with French crews. The 2,200 striking seamen employed by the British operator P&O European Ferries Ltd. voted overwhelmingly Wednesday to continue their six-week strike despite being dismissed by the company.

Air traffic controllers at Schiphol Airport in Amsterdam staged a two-hour walkout Thursday, disrupting the departure of about 40 flights, officials said. The controllers object to the planned transfer of at least 28 of the 51 controllers to a European control center in Beck, in the southern Netherlands.

The Portuguese government ordered Thursday that striking transport workers in Lisbon return to work or face mass dismissals as public transport strikes halted traffic in major Portuguese cities. (Reuters)

Air France is introducing flights to Southampton and Newcastle, England, and to Glasgow, beginning at the end of the month. The flight increase to 13 the number of British airports the company serves. (UPI)

# Iran-Contra Case Faces Barrage of Challenges

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

WASHINGTON — The 23-count indictment against four defendants in the Iran-contra affair aims some of the standard weapons in the arsenal of U.S. prosecutors at high-level officials who say they were lawfully carrying out President Ronald Reagan's national security policies.

The outcome of the case is impossible to predict, experts agreed Wednesday. But one thing is certain, they said: Defense lawyers will unload a barrage of legal challenges to every aspect of the prosecution's case, delaying if not derailing the trial.

Those challenges may not be finally resolved until any appeals from any convictions resulting from the indictment are resolved by the Supreme Court years after Mr. Reagan has left office.

The only possible event that would be likely to pre-empt a long legal battle would be if Mr. Reagan exercised his power under the constitution to pardon the defendants, and perhaps others involved in the arms sales to Iran and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

However, the political damage of such a course to Mr. Reagan and to the presidential candidacy of Vice President George Bush could be substantial. Mr. Reagan could, if he chose, wait until after the presidential election in November to issue pardons. He will not leave office until January 1989.

If the cases proceed, said Philip A. Lacovara, a Washington lawyer who was a member of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force. "There is going to be a lot of skrimishing on a lot of highly debatable issues that could go either way."

Mr. Lacovara and others on the force successfully prosecuted several of President Richard Nixon's high-level aides for their roles in

the attempted cover-up of the 1972 break-in at the offices of the Democratic National Committee.

The expected challenges by defense lawyers to the indictment include arguments that no criminal law was violated when the defendants diverted profits from the Iran arms sales to the contras, that the appointment of Lawrence E. Walsh as special prosecutor to investigate them was unconstitutional, and that the indictment is tainted by the possible exposure of Mr. Walsh, his staff and the grand jury to congressional testimony that the defendants were required to give under an arrangement granting them limited immunity from prosecution.

If the prosecutors can get their case before a jury, Mr. Lacovara said, "the real issue in my opinion is whether they can convince the jury whether any substantial amount of money went into the pockets of the defendants."

"In other words, is this really a corruption case or is it a struggle between the executive branch and Congress over policy on Nicaragua?"

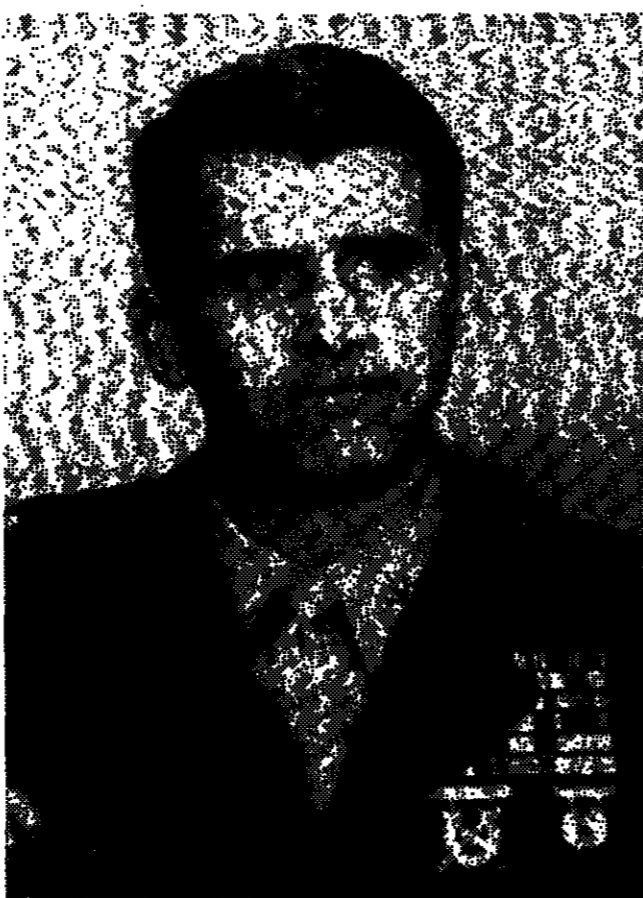
The broadest charge in the indictment, conspiring to defraud the United States, is based on a long-established federal statute that is a favorite weapon of prosecutors and was at the heart of the successful 1974 Watergate prosecutions.

However, in the Iran-contra case this conspiracy charge also depends to some extent on alleged violations of the Boland Amendment, barring direct U.S. military aid to the contras. The applicability of this statute is more problematic.

It has been established for decades, in cases including the Watergate cover-up prosecution, that the crime of conspiracy to defraud the United States is not limited to schemes to take the government's money or property. It also extends to misuse of government office or money for a variety of improper or dishonest purposes.

But in this instance the premise of the conspiracy case is the alleged violation of the congressional restrictions on aid to the contras.

Mr. Reagan has argued that did not apply to the National Security Council and thus was not binding on two of the defendants, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the president's national security adviser at the time of the events in question, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, Mr. Poindexter's aide.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, insisting after his indictment that he will fight charges stemming from the Iran-contra affair "as long as necessary." He added: "I did not commit any crime."

# Court Sets March 24 For Iran-Contra Pleas

WASHINGTON — A judge Thursday set March 24 as the date for formal charges to be made against the four persons indicted in the Iran-contra affair. The White House, meanwhile, brushed aside talk of a possible presidential pardon.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the U.S. District Court set the date to hear pleas from the four men accused Wednesday of fraud, theft, embezzlement and other acts related to the secret sale of U.S. weapons to Iran in 1985-86 and the diversion of the profits to the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The grand jury's 23-count indictment named Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council aide; Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a former national security adviser; Richard V. Secord, a retired Air Force major general; and Albert A. Hakim, an Iranian-born U.S. businessman.

The charges of conspiracy to defraud the government and to cover up their illegal activities were the most sweeping criminal allegations involving a U.S. administration since the Watergate scandal of 1972-74.

President Ronald Reagan has expressed admiration for Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter, insisting he was convinced that no laws were broken in their Iran-contra operations. He had refused to rule out a pardon.

On Thursday, however, the White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, turned aside questions on the issue with the reply: "There has been no discussion of pardons. I have no other comment."

The four indicted Wednesday have said they would plead not guilty.

The judge will decide at the March 24 hearing if the defendants should remain free without bail and will set a schedule for defense attorneys to file motions to challenge the indictment. It could be months before the case comes to trial.

Colonel North, 44, faces a maximum penalty of 85 years in prison and fines totaling \$4 million if convicted on all charges while Admiral Poindexter, 51, could receive 40 years in prison and \$1.75 million in fines.

Mr. Reagan has acknowledged approving secret arms sales to Iran in an effort to improve relations and obtain the release of American hostages in Lebanon. But he said he was unaware that millions of dollars in profits from the arms sales were being funneled to the contras at a time when Congress had banned U.S. military assistance to the rebels.

# Iraq Fires On Tehran, Defying UN

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Iraq fired a missile at Tehran on Thursday, defying a United Nations call for an end to air attacks on cities, and said Iraq had occupied two of its border towns.

A military spokesman said the missile was launched 13 hours after the UN Security Council demanded a halt to the attacks.

The missile was the 23d targeted on the Iranian capital since a truce was broken on Sunday after two days.

Iraq, meanwhile, accused Iraq of dumping chemical weapons on a northern Iraqi town under siege by Iranian Revolutionary Guards.

The Security Council called for an immediate end to missile and air attacks on civilian centers and supported a move by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for new peace talks with envoys of both countries.

Iraq's UN mission voiced disappointment over the stand, saying it failed "to meet the gravity of Iraq's continued aggression against Iraq."

The Iraqi Defense Ministry spokesman, Abdul Jabbar Mohsen, said Thursday that Iraq had occupied the Iraqi border towns of Halabja and Khormal after destroying them in bombardments.

He denied Iranian reports of fighting, saying Iraqi forces had withdrawn from both towns some time ago.

Iraq's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Nicosia, said the Iraqi air force dropped the chemicals on Halabja, a town of 20,000 people located a few miles from the Iran-Iraq border, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

Thousands of residents fled the city, in a mainly Kurdish area, and streamed into Iran, the agency reported.

Mr. Mohsen described Iranian reports of clashes in the area as part of an "attempt to cover up Tehran's crime of the destruction of Halabja and the townships close to it, which its forces had occupied later."

# SDI Chief Sees Deployment by '97

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The director of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative says if a decision to develop and deploy the space-based anti-missile defense system is made in the early 1990s, then initial deployment could start by 1996 or early 1997.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, head of the Pentagon's SDI Organization, told the Research Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee on Wednesday that budget cuts have pushed back the program by a year or two from its earlier expectations.

Abrahamson said that no decision on development or deployment is near. He added that his budget and progress in the program so far point to a decision "sometime in the early 1990s."

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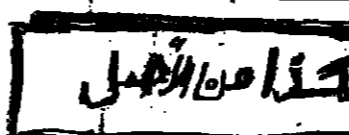
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# For Democrats, Results in Illinois Produce Little More Than Gridlock

## U.S. Voters Abroad List Concerns

**PARIS**—Taxation, citizenship and other concerns of Americans living overseas were raised in a list of questions mailed Tuesday to U.S. presidential candidates.

Muriel Bremner, who conducted a survey for the Council of American Resident Overseas, said candidates for both parties had been asked to reply to the questions by May 1 to give Americans time to decide how they will vote with their absentee ballots.

The council is an umbrella organization representing the Association of American Resident Overseas, the Federation of International American Clubs and the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, which is meeting in Luxembourg to start an international voter registration campaign for Americans overseas.

Mrs. Bremner said these were the main questions, in the order of importance reflected in more than 3,000 replies from organizations and individuals:

- Are you in favor of taxing U.S. citizens resident abroad, and if so why and to what extent? A \$70,000 foreign earned income exclusion is available to most Americans working abroad. Do you support the continuance of this exclusion? Its increase? Its decrease? Its repeal?
- Would you, if elected, propose legislation that would reduce the period of prior residency in the United States required to transmit U.S. nationality

to a child of an American and non-American couple overseas to one year?

- Would you as president encourage in every way possible:
  1. Uniformity in state procedures for all overseas voter registration?
  2. Elimination of the need to have documents notarized, particularly the ballot return envelope?
  3. Simplification of the procedures, with an easy-to-fill-out postcard application form preferably excluding any references to unnecessary, often offensive, items such as "race"?
- The two million Americans now residing outside the United States would form the 26th largest state of the union. Although widely scattered, their interests are markedly similar. Would you favor representation of this group in Congress? And if so in what form?
- What can be done about Medicare for Americans living and working overseas? And for Americans traveling abroad who have been paying into the Social Security system for many years and still cannot collect this benefit outside the United States?
- What steps would you take to stabilize the economy and the dollar?
- What is your position on arms reduction and NATO?

The answers to the questions will be publicized by the organizations within the Council of American Resident Overseas.

## Timely Issue for Carlucci and Yazov

**By John H. Cushman Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*

**BERN** — By an extraordinary twist of fate, the top military leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union breakfasted together on cakes and caviar Thursday while Latin American forces they have armed and trained clashed on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

Closing a three-day meeting here, Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci began the session Thursday with Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov by calling the heavy fighting the kind of event that is keeping the relationship adversarial even as military relations between the two nations are improving.

"It doesn't mean that the problems have been solved, that the millennium is here," Mr. Carlucci said of the meetings just before leaving for Washington, where, on Wednesday, the Reagan administration decided to send about 3,000 troops to Honduras.

"But it does mean that a bridge of communication has been built," he added.

Officials in the U.S. delegation said that Mr. Carlucci did not seek to put the blame directly on Moscow for the military offensive begun this week by the Nicaraguans.

At a press conference Thursday, Mr. Carlucci said he had emphasized the past few days' developments in Central America at the final meeting. "During talks Wednesday he had complained about Soviet military aid to the Sandinista government in Managua."

"There was some attempt to justify the Sandinista actions," he said, "but I would not characterize it as a vigorous attempt."

According to Mr. Carlucci and officials traveling with him, the talks, which were the first substantive discussions ever held between the top U.S. and Soviet defense officials, focused on Soviet and U.S. military doctrine and on the manner in which both countries deploy and operate their forces.

In a statement at the end of the talks, General Yazov said his delegation had attempted to explain that Soviet policy now calls for "parity and equal security, changes in the pattern of military activities, in the structure and deployment of armed forces and armaments as well as strict verification."

Mr. Carlucci expressed mild disappointment at his inability to get specific details of how the Soviet policies would translate into concrete measures.

"I did not get a clear view on that," he said. "There has been no change in the Soviet modernization program. There has been no change in the Soviet force structure."

The two nations have agreed to expand military contacts in the future and to exchange data on each other's military forces.

Officials expect a series of visits between high-ranking military officers, including the two chiefs of staff, to spring from the thaw in military relations.

Mr. Carlucci has suggested setting up channels for discussing dangerous acts by Soviet and U.S. military forces, but no agreement was reached on how to proceed.

Mr. Carlucci failed to win an apology from General Yazov for one such incident, the fatal shooting by Soviet troops in 1983 of a U.S. officer in East Germany. General Yazov said he would refer the matter again to political leaders in the Kremlin.



General Dmitri T. Yazov of the Soviet Union in Bern on Thursday after meeting with Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. defense secretary.

By Richard Morin  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Paul Simon's home-court victory in the Illinois primary made him the latest little big man of Democratic presidential politics while sharpening the focus on fundamental and hardening divisions in the party.

An analysis of ABC News exit-poll results discloses that the Democrats may have paid dearly for the Simon victory on Tuesday. At best, his triumph may have been meaningless; even Mr. Simon's supporters discount his chances to win the nomination. Add the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson to the mix and Illinois becomes the most public display to date of a party splintered by an odd mix of voters who seem to be either true believers or truly bored.

The survey of Illinois voters leaving the polls suggests that the Simon victory says little of long-term importance about voter preference in the large industrial states that are crucial to Democratic chances in November. Most significantly, only 40 percent of those who voted for Mr. Simon said he had the best chance among Democrats to win the presidency.

Almost as many Simon voters — 35 percent — named Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts as the Democrat with the best chance to be elected in November.

These numbers suggest that the Simon victory, stripped of the spin that his campaign functionaries are giving it, produced little more than political gridlock.

The exit polls tell other truths about Illinois, the Democratic electorate and Mr. Jackson. One of the great tests for Mr. Jackson this year has been to attract significantly more white voters than he did in 1984. He could succeed by June, when the primaries end. But recent history suggests otherwise.

Recent surveys show that Mr. Jackson has limited appeal, at best, among white voters. In Illinois, where he has lived for 20 years, he received about 8 percent of the white vote. He received 5 percent of the white vote there in 1984. But even if the polls have it exactly

## Soviets Launch Indian Satellite

**MOSCOW** — The Soviet Union launched its first satellite for a paying customer on Thursday, an official of the Glavkosmos space agency reported.

Nikolai Semyonov said an Indian satellite was lifted into orbit from the Baikouss space center in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. The satellite, IRS, will operate for three years studying India's forests, water resources and mineral deposits.

Mr. Semyonov said the launch was the first on commercial terms with a foreign country or company, and that although no other contracts have been signed, negotiations were under way for similar deals.

right, the difference between the two outcomes is substantively meaningless.

On March 8, in the "Super Tuesday" contests, Mr. Jackson failed to win anything approaching a large portion of the white vote. In Texas, where white voters doubtlessly helped him, only about one out of seven whites voted for Mr. Jackson. Across the South, one in 10 whites were Jackson voters.

It is true that Mr. Jackson has won larger percentages of the overall vote this year than in 1984. But the available data suggests that this is because he is winning a much larger share of the black vote than he did four years ago.

Only one in six white liberals in Illinois supported him, and only 11 percent of all white Democrats named him as their second choice for the party's nomination.

Mr. Jackson largely has failed to win two sought-after groups of voters. One he needs, both he wants.

Polis show that Mr. Jackson has been notably unsuccessful in capturing a group he has vigorously courted: the white underclass. This is a group he must have. Lower-income whites constitute about a

quarter of the Democratic white electorate in Illinois. And, while Mr. Jackson's message of empowering the powerless would appear to be a perfect fit, its impact has been slight: Only 10 percent of this group voted for him, according to the exit polls. In fact, the bulk of Mr. Jackson's white support comes from liberal, well-educated and middle-aged or younger voters.

Mr. Jackson also remains the candidate of nonchoice among Jewish voters, a loyal and traditionally involved Democratic constituency whose generally liberal inclinations could match well with Mr. Jackson's politics of compassion.

Despite his good-faith efforts to heal the wounds of the 1984 campaign, when his anti-Jewish remarks were publicized widely, there remains little sign of a Jew-for-Jackson bandwagon.

Washington Post-ABC News interviews with more than 2,000 Illinois Democrats disclosed that Mr. Jackson was the choice of only 3 percent of all Jewish voters, which matched almost exactly his performance Tuesday. Both figures were well below his showing among all whites. On March 8, Mr. Jackson got 1 percent of the Jewish Democratic vote in Texas and 1 percent in Florida, well below his performance among whites as a whole.

The differences that divide the

Democrats extend to issues as well. Mr. Jackson's appeal is to the heart; he works best when working from a largely social agenda. Mr. Jackson fails to impress voters most concerned with pocketbook issues, according to the polls.

The most important concerns among Illinois Democrats were problems of the poor and the elderly, mentioned in ABC exit polls by 27 percent of the voters. Of that group, which was disproportionately black, Mr. Jackson won a majority, 51 percent of the vote.

## Kim Dae Jung Gives Up Party Post

**By Susan Chira**  
*New York Times Service*

**TOKYO** — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's best-known opposition leader, resigned Thursday as president of his party in a bid to unite the bitterly divided opposition before legislative elections next month.

Partisan rivalry and recriminations have riven South Korean opposition parties since their defeat in the presidential election in December. Many South Koreans blame Kim Dae Jung and his longtime rival, Kim Young Sam, for that defeat because both ran for president, dividing the opposition vote and allowing President Roh Tae Woo to win with 36.6 percent of the vote.

Efforts to unify the opposition to stave off defeat in legislative elections have foundered because of the deep antagonism between the two Kim's.

Kim Young Sam, former presi-

dent of the Reunification Democratic Party, resigned Feb. 8 in a surprise move intended to help unify the opposition. But Kim Dae Jung had refused to follow suit, remaining president of his Peace and Democracy Party.

On Thursday morning, however, the party's vice president, Park Young Sook, summoned reporters to Kim Dae Jung's home. She read a brief statement written by Mr. Kim announcing that he would resign and that she would become the party's acting president.

"This is the last chance for unification of both opposition parties, which is the most important point for victory in the coming elections," the statement said. "Therefore I am resigning unconditionally."

A Western diplomat interviewed by telephone from Seoul said some move was necessary to prevent an opposition debacle.

"The prospect is so bleak if the

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## Kim Dae Jung Gives Up Party Post

opposition can't pull together that I'm not surprised," he said.

Nonetheless, Mr. Kim had long held out against calls for his resignation. "It wasn't easy for a responsible person like our former president to resign," Ms. Park said.

She said that she had received no official reaction to Mr. Kim's resignation from Kim Young Sam's party but that representatives of both parties would meet shortly to discuss the issue and try to find a way to merge the two parties.

In late February, it seemed that the two parties were about to dissolve and regroup into a single party, with Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam sharing authority, as they have done in the past. But the discussions broke down.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Mourning Lost Hopes

What should have been a day of joy for Irish people of all nationalities turned instead into a day of mourning for the victims of the attack Wednesday at a graveyard in Belfast...

The British decided not to prosecute officers of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, all Protestants, suspected of the needless killing of six suspects, all Catholics, in 1982...

The Iran-Contra Four

There is much to be dissected and pondered in the multiple indictments of John Poindexter, Oliver North, Richard Secord and Albert Hakim...

deeds undertaken in the national interest. Mr. Walsh rightly persevered, however. He did not subscribe to the theory that political popularity should immunize a man against having to answer for his actions...

Democratic Gridlock?

The plot thickens. That is one unexceptionable conclusion that can be reached from the results of the Illinois Democratic primary...

that he is not really a serious candidate for the presidency, will now see if he can persuade voters in Wisconsin that he is. Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Jackson and survivors among the others come into a big week in mid-April...

Other Comment

Killings and More Killings The mayhem in Milltown cemetery (in Belfast) follows dreadfully close upon the carnage at the Remembrance Day service in Enniskillen...

ern Ireland now has a contribution to make to the reduction of tension and mistrust. As leadership disintegrates, there is only random violence. Now, in some diseased minds, it seems that grenades and bullets poured amongst those who meet to mourn terrorists may be justified...

OPINION The Clock Is Ticking for the Last Empire

By Richard Pipes

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In the three years since Mikhail Gorbachev and his team took charge, the Soviet Union has experienced a series of unauthorized demonstrations of increasing size and violence. First the Crimean Tatars demonstrated for the right to return to the ancestral home from which Stalin expelled them in World War II...

persuasion succeeds in quieting the violence, it will not resolve the underlying cause, which is the colonial nature of the Soviet state. Mr. Gorbachev recently called the nationality question the most serious problem confronting his government...

An Alliance Sorely Short Of Options

By William Pfaff

PARIS—One could say of Israel and the Palestinians what Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish writer and politician, has said of South Africa: To maintain the status quo is impossible. Reforms acceptable to both sides are impossible. And revolution is impossible...



Questions for Israel About the Bomb

By Leonard S. Spector

WASHINGTON—When the Indian prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and the Pakistani president, Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, visit the United States, the press intensively questions them about whether their countries have or are building nuclear weapons...

die East mean an Israeli nuclear threat during a future crisis would be far more likely to trigger a U.S.-Soviet confrontation than similar action by one of the emerging nuclear powers in South Asia. Still, the American press remains surprisingly uncurious. Not a single question was asked about Israel's nuclear affairs at Mr. Shamir's White House press conference...

Terry Anderson, Devalued

SINCE the morning of March 16, 1985, when Terry Anderson, an Associated Press correspondent, was dragged from a car in West Beirut, his world has been a series of damp basements and cramped rooms. His companions have been a blindfold and a chain. Fear, loneliness and doubt have kept him through long nights...

Why does Israel need such a long-range missile? Is it hoping to deter Moscow from intervening in a future Arab-Israeli war, as some Israeli leaders have hinted off the record? Has America attempted to dissuade Israel from building this system, the way it discouraged Israel from building the controversial Levi advanced jet fighter? Mr. Vanunu, a former Israeli nuclear technician, is now on trial in Israel for treason, charged with disclosing details of Israel's nuclear weapons program to a London newspaper in 1986...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Athenian Digs ATHERNS—Within the last few days the ancient road leading from Athens to the Academy has been discovered during some excavations made near the silk factory. Although not paved, the road is well preserved, presents a hard surface and is quite intact. It is being laid bare on both sides. The excavation has resulted in the further discovery of a disc of terra cotta on which is represented a man with wings both on his shoulders and on his feet, probably a Hermes.

Just Tell Us Something New, Guys

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Back in the days before the reformers got their hands on the campaign-finance laws, a wealthy, charming and public-spirited San Francisco man was much sought after by Democratic candidates for the presidency. They knew that simply by putting pen to checkbook, June DeGauz could keep them in the race for another two months or more. In the 1960s and early '70s, Mr. DeGauz's support was so earnestly solicited by so many hopefuls that she became notably tough-minded, finally distilling her criteria into what I came to think of as DeGauz's Law. "I figure," she once told me, "that anybody who deserves to be president of the United States ought to be able, in a half-hour conversation, to express one thought I had not already thought of myself." After watching what passed for a presidential campaign in my home state of Illinois this week, I think it is time to invoke DeGauz's Law. A race for the White House is not a Ph.D. oral exam, but this time, friends, is about to expire from lack of oxygen to the brain. It is quite something to sit in the handsome Northwestern University Law School auditorium, reminiscent of the House of Commons, and listen to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee, the product of St. Albans and Harvard and possessor of one of the best minds in Washington, move his lips and produce such banalities as, "It is time to bring the Democratic Party back to the grass roots." He equally stammers to hear Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, who has served in Congress for 27 years, lead his party in the Senate and has traveled widely in the world, address the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations in a fashion so utterly devoid of intellectual discipline or concept that a question on the future of U.S.-European relations draws a response about the value of the fine-item vinyl. Mr. Gore and Mr. Dole were among the notable losers Tuesday in Illinois. But it would be wrong to conclude that they were more deficient in content than the winners. Vice President George Bush on the Republican side and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois on the Democratic. They, too, went through the week saying nothing unless you think promises to make "public service and not private gain" the touchstone of the next administration or make "government caring and compassionate again" constitute a discussion of the agenda. In the dynamic of the primary these are periods, like the time before Super Tuesday, when the candidate try to cover so much ground and read so many people that they cannot help but be asked to deal with substantive issues. That was not the case in Illinois however, and it is not the case in the two states whose primaries come up next, Wisconsin and Connecticut. In past campaigns, candidates as different as Ronald Reagan and Gary Hart have used the prestigious forums that Chicago offers and the availability of highly competent local and national news coverage to make serious speeches on economic and foreign policy. This year, none did and the voters were cheated. What happens where no substance is being provided by the candidates is that the campaign reverts to more primitive levels of decision-making: tribal loyalties. In Illinois, Mr. Bush rode on the shoulders of Mr. Reagan's offstage patron, and of Governor James Thompson, his constantly visible Illinois chairman. Mr. Simon invoked the loyalties of 30 years in Illinois public office to overcome support for the other two worthy sons, Mr. Jackson, from Chicago's South Side, Mr. Dole and Governor Michael DeGauz of Massachusetts, the outsider who hoped to make a mark in Illinois, failed because neither gave voters of his party a solid reason to be for him. The temptation may be strong to play small-bore, tactical politics again in Connecticut on March 29 and Wisconsin on April 5. For Mr. Bush, his Yale ties and family roots make Connecticut yet another home state, and in Wisconsin he has yet another error ready to do the heavy lifting. Mr. Dukakis can be the "neighborly governor" again in Connecticut and Mr. Simon can be the "neighborly senator" in Wisconsin. So somebody is going to have to recognize that there is a national campaign about national needs and national challenges. It is out there, waiting to be run. Whoever has the guts to lift the level of his game may just win a surprising response. So come on, guys, tell us something we don't know. The Washington Post.

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OPINION

**A Landmark's Anniversary, A Promise Still Unfulfilled**

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — "In our adversary system of justice, any person haled into court who is too poor to hire a lawyer cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him. . . . The right of one charged with crime to counsel may not be deemed fundamental and essential to fair trials in some countries, but it is in ours."

Justice Hugo Black spoke those homely words from the bench of the U.S. Supreme Court on March 18, 1963. With them, in the case of Gideon vs. Wainwright, the court gave new meaning to the Constitution. It held that every poor person charged with a serious crime in the United States had to be assured a lawyer for his defense.

The Gideon case still has much to say about the Constitution, the court and criminal justice. Rereading Justice Black's opinion, one feels again a sense of wonder at the way the U.S. system works. Yet the promise of Gideon has not really been fulfilled.

Gideon the man was a small-time gambler and former convict, Clarence Earl Gideon. In 1961, in Florida, he was tried for theft, convicted and sentenced to five years in prison, without a lawyer. He could not afford one, and Florida did not provide lawyers for poor defendants except in capital cases.

In prison, on lined prison paper, Mr. Gideon wrote to the Supreme Court, asking it to hear his claim that the Constitution guaranteed him a lawyer. At that time, the court had read the Constitution as not imposing such a requirement on the states. But it heard Mr. Gideon's case and, changing its interpretation, decided in his favor. Mr. Gideon was given a new trial, with a lawyer on his side. This time he was acquitted.

The romance of the story is undiminished. The highest court of the land reached down to hear the case of one of its humblest citizens, and vindicated his claim. Then, in Mr. Gideon's second trial, Justice Black spoke those homely words of justice, any person haled into court who is too poor to hire a lawyer cannot be assured a fair trial unless counsel is provided for him. . . .

Underneath the human story there was, and remains, a profound constitutional lesson. It is that the words written in 1787, and in the amendments afterward, are not frozen in their significance. They take meaning from the realities of every age.

The Sixth Amendment says defendants in federal criminal prosecutions "shall enjoy the right . . . to have the Assistance of Counsel." The original purpose of the clause was to prevent adoption of an old English practice barring defense lawyers altogether in felony cases. It had nothing to do with providing free lawyers for poor defendants.

If the Constitution were restricted in meaning to the "original intention" of its framers, therefore, Clarence Gideon would have lost his case. He had to overcome an argument of Federalism, too: that the guarantees in the Bill of Rights should apply only against the federal government, and should not be extended to the states.

By the time the Gideon case was decided, though, the principle of the right to counsel had overwhelmed those objections. Nearly everyone agreed with Justice Black that the poor could not have fair trials without lawyers, that the words of the Sixth Amendment should be read in that light and that they should be applied in state cases as well.

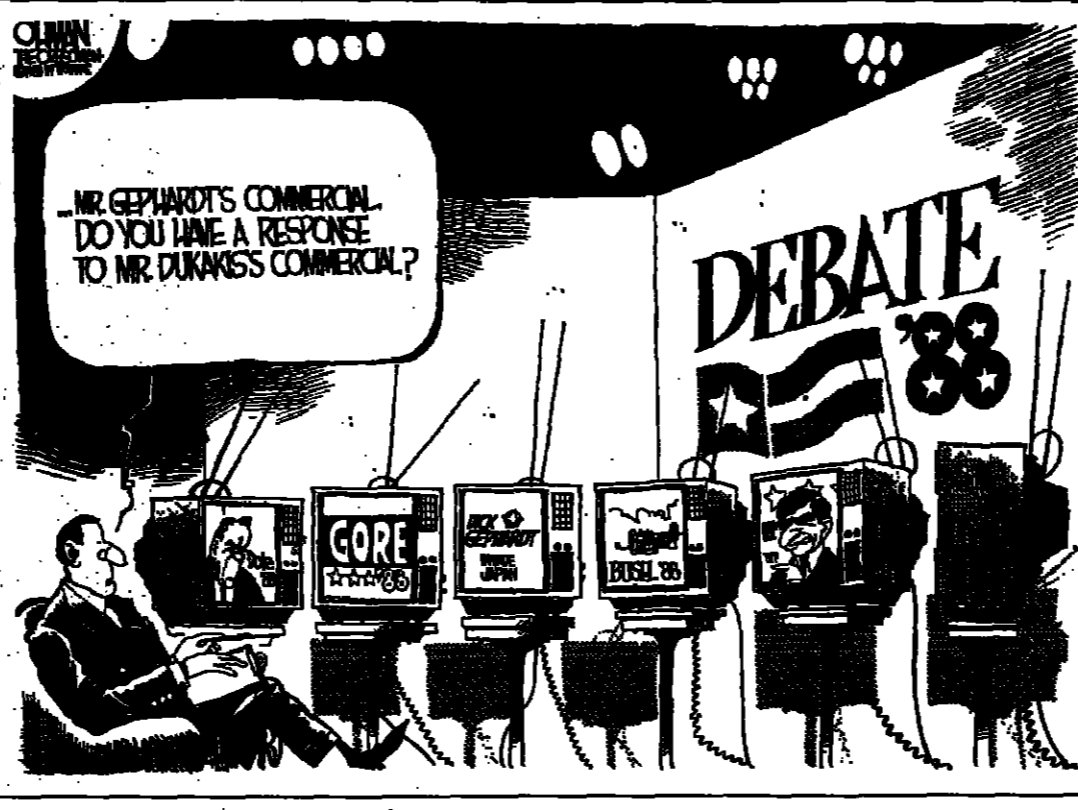
Attorney General Edwin Meese argues strongly that the Constitution should generally be held to its "original intention," and he questions application of the Bill of Rights to state matters. Yet he has no quarrel with the Gideon decision. Asked for comment on this anniversary, he said he felt that "representation by counsel in all criminal cases is essential to the fair and effective administration of justice."

The Gideon case shows, then, that the static approach to interpreting the Constitution is not in the end workable. It will not do to ignore realities. By 1963 everyone could see that what the criminal law had become, with all its complexities, made it impossible for an ordinary person to defend himself.

The reality of injustice remains, however. Too few lawyers represent poor defendants, and they are underpaid and grossly overworked. The most shocking examples are in capital cases. Anyone who has looked at the record of some of the 1,900 Americans now on death row knows that many had only the sketchiest representation at trial. In later appeals, when dedicated lawyers do help, it may be too late to correct the inadequacies of evidence.

Clarence Earl Gideon died in 1972. If the full promise of his case remains unfulfilled, as it does, the victory of principle still matters greatly. There is hope in a living Constitution.

*The Baltimore Evening Sun.*



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**In the Mideast, Readers and Viewers Join the Casualty List**

For nearly three months, the media have devoted an enormous amount of space to lavish coverage of events on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. But the question remains: Are not the readers and the captive TV audiences kept in the dark about the root causes of the violence and repression, and the truth about the parties' conflicting claims?

Film of the beating of two Palestinian stone-throwers by four Israeli soldiers has not enhanced the moral status of TV crews. As an American journalist aptly noted in the Jerusalem Post on March 3, Israelis asked themselves "Why didn't they film how the soldier was hit in the face by a rock just a few minutes before?"

There has been a striking lack of proportion between the coverage of comparable events in Israel and in the Arab world. One example: Violent clashes occurred Jan. 20 in Morocco, at Fez. Three students were killed and 80 wounded. Le Monde noted on Jan. 23 that "Moroccan authorities seldom take the initiative of disclosing this sort of occurrence." By sticking to the rules of democracy, Israel suffered severe damage to its image.

Clashes between demonstrators and police in Armenia and Azerbaijan, with hundreds of casualties, passed with minimal coverage. The Soviet Union did not authorize any foreign media presence in these areas. A Scandinavian correspondent quoted a Soviet spokesman as saying, "The mere presence of foreign media can ignite disturbances."

It has been alleged that the Palestinians live under "unbearable" conditions. But primitive conditions in the refugees' quarters in Gaza are the sole responsibility of those who point an accusing finger at Israel. Israel has relocated more than 80,000 refugees in decent housing. Yet since 1971, a United Nations resolution, repeated yearly, urges Israel "to take immediate steps for returning the refugees to the camps from where they have been displaced." Unbelievable, but true.

Restoring law and order on the West Bank and in Gaza is not merely a local problem. It has relevance for the whole Middle East and for the Western world.

Sheikh Samir Abu Assad, a Moslem fundamentalist leader on the West Bank, has outlined his doctrine in the Paris-based quarterly Cahiers de l'Orient: "The Koran strictly forbids any Moslem to accept the sovereign rights of any non-Moslem on Islamic soil. There is no exception to this rule: in Jerusalem, in Cairo, in Beirut, no more than in Madrid, and maybe tomorrow in Paris."

Clearly this concerns Jerusalem, but also Paris, London and Washington. Should Gaza be allowed to become another Beirut, another Tehran? Are not the moderate Arab states concerned, too? Would such a deterioration not endanger them much more than the Jewish state?

OVADIA SOFFER, Ambassador of Israel to France, Paris.

**No Lack of Swiss Ethics**

No doubt Henry Allen is entitled to his prejudices in "New Hampshire: Look Behind the White Steeples" (Opinion, Feb. 12). But when he says of the New Hampshireites that "they exhibit the ethics of Switzerland," I ask: What is wrong with that?

I have lived in that country for 24 years, and I would be hard put to find a single instance where, in my dealings with Swiss authorities, schools, banks, businesses or people, I was confronted with an unethical attitude. The Swiss are hardworking, hardheaded and rich. Is that what riles Mr. Allen?

B. J. FERROUD-BENSON, Villars-sur-Glane, Switzerland.

**A More Important Job**

James Paton (Letters, March 10) has a strange way of showing his admiration for Jesse Jackson. He proposes Mr. Jackson for the vice presidency or the ambassadorship to the United Nations, two of the most useless jobs in the country. At the same time, with an utterly arbitrary accusation of racism, he belittles A. M. Rosenthal's suggestion, in "A Good Job for the Man, and the Man for the Job" (Feb. 10), that Mr. Jackson be put in charge of America's war on drugs — a position that, if created, could and should be second in importance only to the presidency itself.

PETER J. FORNACCA, Milan.

**Wimpondom vs. Twitery**

After reading about Vice President George Bush's recent campaign in the Southern primaries, I have decided that his biggest image problem is not that voters might see him as a wimp but that they will see him as a twit.

CHARI COANE, Milan.

**The Electronics Revolution Has Become a Paper Tiger**

By Edward Tenner

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Information technology was supposed to let us taper off paper. But we emphatically have not. The paperless office, the bookless library, the printless newspaper, the cashless, checkless society have gone the way of the Empire State Building's dingy mooning, the nuclear-powered convertible and the vitamin-pill dieter. Computers have created more paper, lots more paper, rather than less.

Futurists have never liked paper, except in forms that nobody ever asked for, like disposable underwear. As early as 1895 a pair of French satirists were predicting that the record player would bring the end of the book. Makers of personal computer hardware were equally unsympathetic. Not long ago they treated printers as boring peripherals. When IBM introduced its Personal Computer in 1981, it did not design to make a printer for it.

Paper took its revenge, however. Paper prices began to rise. So did the share prices of paper mills and office-supply makers. IBM's original printer contractor, Epson, now makes successfully competing microcomputers.

From 1959 to 1986, U.S. consumption of writing and printing paper increased from 6.85 million tons to 21.99 million, or 320 percent, while the real gross national product rose 280 percent. By one estimate, between 1981 and 1984 alone, American business use of paper grew from 850 billion pages to 1.4 trillion.

The West German ships that carry Mercedes and BMWs, Leitz and Zeiss instruments and Heidelberg printing presses to the United States return laden with waste paper for recycling. At last, an export in which the United States excels.

From 1936 to 1986, the volume of U.S. mail increased from 80 billion pieces a year to 146 billion and the Postal Service estimates volume of 170 billion by 1990. There are about 10 public electronic-mail networks, none of which has more than 30,000 subscribers.

The Information Industry Association, which includes most leading data-base services as well as print media, distributes news to its members by a weekly paper letter, not an on-line service.

Consumers are still avoiding the home computer-based services that some banks and brokerages began to offer with a flourish in the early 1980s. And old-fashioned checks are thriving. In 1985 U.S. banks processed 40 billion to 45 billion checks — more than 66 times the number of electronic transfers.

Credit cards may be plastic, but everything else about them is paper: a bank copy, a merchant copy and one or two customer copies, three or four sheets of carbon paper, a monthly statement with return envelope, and a check.

What happened to the assumption that electronics would replace paper? Why did almost nobody foresee that the microchip would be the best thing to happen to paper since governments got people to accept the stuff as money?

One reason may be that Americans have always been more conservative technologically than they have admitted. Prophets of a paperless Information Age made several mistakes.

First, they did not take their own idea of an information explosion seriously enough. They thought of information as a fixed quantity and of electronic information as a simple replacement for the printed kind. Something different has happened. Computers (and microforms) are capturing much more information than was ever saved before and storing it incredibly compactly.

Second, people have very good reasons for craving their information on paper. Reading things on computer screens is relatively inefficient, about 20 to 30 percent slower than print, according to industrial psychologists.

Even when computer screens become as legible as mediocre print — which will not be soon — paper will be more secure. The cheapest newsprint, doomed as it is, may not fall apart for decades, but a power surge from a cranky air conditioner can wipe out a computer's memory in an instant.

Third, the gains of office work at the expense of manufacturing jobs have increased the number of document-generating people. Office workers quickly mastered the use of photocopiers to increase the volume of paper. When Xerox Corp. introduced its 914 dry photocopier in 1959, a leading consulting company estimated that no more than 5,000 machines would be needed in the whole country. Instead, office workers discovered that they could build private files to reduce their reliance on others, and that they could share their files with an almost unlimited number of colleagues.

Each advance in photocopying came about because more and more people expected to get more and more information, with each technological advance making the information easier to transmit. The result: In corporate life, and to an even greater extent in law and government, access to information means physical distribution of paper.

Finally, paper is proliferating because electronics has blurred the distinction between original and copy. Laser printing may soon make academic difference between master and duplicate.

There is every reason to think electronics will drive, not drive out, print and paper as forcefully in the next decade as in the last. The computer has turned us from pencil pushing to print turning.

The writer is executive editor at Princeton University Press. This was adapted by The New York Times from an article in the March-April issue of Harvard Magazine.

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THE U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA: A bizarre convergence of events

U.S. Is Running Out of Policy Options

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Even with the long and tortured history of the Reagan administration's Central American policies, no one could have expected the bizarre convergence of events on Wednesday.

floor of the House of Representatives on Wednesday asserting that "the Republicans abandoned the contras to the politics of cynicism."

NEWS ANALYSIS

dered, and the prospects for coming up with a bipartisan package in the House looked bleak.

At the same time, the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, issued a long-awaited indictment against Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and two others involved in the Iran-contra affair — the ultimate testimonial so far to the failure of their covert and apparently illegal program to finance the contras.

All U.S. assistance to the contras ended two weeks ago, hobbling the rebel movement and, according to the Reagan administration, emboldening the Sandinists. The White House says the Nicaraguan Army has launched a major offensive against the contras, most of whom are now inside Honduras.

The purpose of sending U.S. troops to Honduras is apparently to give at least psychological if not actual military support to Honduran forces trying to repel any San-

dinist troops that have crossed the border. The White House said the exercise also was intended "as a signal to the governments and people of Central America of the seriousness with which the United States government views the current situation in the region."

The convergence of these events "may be ironic," said Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, "but I don't think it was done with malice aforethought. I think it was coincidence."

It may be coincidence, but for years the White House has warned that the contras were the only thing restraining the Sandinists from military adventurism and keeping U.S. forces out of combat.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz warned in 1985 that members of Congress who voted against financing the rebels "may be hastening the day when the threat will grow, and we will be faced with an agonizing choice about the use of American combat troops."

On the occasion of his indictment, Colonel North said, "It is a sad irony that the decision to indict me should occur today, a day in which the Communists in Nicaragua have invaded a democratic neighbor."

Some in Congress said they suspected that Mr. Reagan's actions might have been just one more theatrical attempt to win renewed contra aid. "An incursion is another way to justify increased military

assistance to the contras," said Senator Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut.

The last time the White House accused the Sandinists of invading Honduras — in March 1986, at the height of another contra aid debate — the Reagan administration declared an emergency and U.S. Army helicopters airlifted Honduran troops to the border area. It seems apparent later, however, that the Nicaraguans had crossed the border several times previously, but nobody in Washington had seemed to care.

This time though, the House speaker, Jim Wright, who leads the House opposition to renewing aid, said that if the reports of a Sandinist incursion were true, "that would be a very serious matter and would introduce an element of gravity that could profoundly alter the situation" and perhaps shift the balance in Congress toward renewing some form of aid to the rebels.

As Mr. Reagan's time in office dwindles, renewed aid to the contras is far from assured, and peace negotiations drag on with little apparent progress.

For years, administration officials who have been involved with Central American policy have said they did not believe Mr. Reagan would be willing to end his presidency leaving the Nicaragua problem unresolved.

But as the events on Wednesday make clear, Mr. Reagan has few options left.

Sandinists Seem to Aim For Supplies

By Bernard E. Trainor
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Nicaraguan attack along the Honduran border appears primarily aimed against rebel supply bases in Honduras that support anti-government operations in northern Nicaragua, according to U.S. military officials.



Sandinist soldiers on maneuvers in northern Nicaragua, 40 miles south of the Honduran border.

U.S. officers and Nicaraguan rebels say it appears that a well-planned Sandinist offensive was launched in Jinotega and in other rebel areas in Nicaragua a week ago and that the rebels, known as contras, have been unable to stop it. The main attack is said to be the one along the Honduran border.

The United States supports the contras, but it is not clear what the mission of the 3,200 U.S. troops who were sent to Honduras will be. The United States has a task force headquarters at Palmerola Air Base, which is near Comayagua in central Honduras, about 160 miles (260 kilometers) from the fighting.

The Sandinist offensive is taking place along the Honduran border in a remote area of Jinotega Province in Nicaragua. A major supply and shipping base for the contras is known to exist in the vicinity of San Andrés de Bocay just inside the Honduran border.

An American official said that half the remaining U.S. supplies in Honduras that are destined for the contras are in this area. The jungle terrain along the border is very rough, and it is unlikely that the supplies could be moved or defended without help from either Honduras or the United States.

The Managua government has confirmed that it had launched an offensive in Jinotega Province while denying any invasion into

Honduras. The Coco River marks the border in the area and must be crossed to enter Honduras. In the past, Sandinist troops have often crossed the border to attack contra forces on the Honduran side, but the raids were short.

The Hondurans usually ignored the border crossings, but at the urging of the United States they took military action twice in 1986. In March 1986, they moved troops to the border, and in December of that year they bombed the Sandinists along the border.

An American official said the Sandinists would probably withdraw by their own side once they have disrupted contra supply lines. But the official said he was puzzled by the timing and size of the Sandinist attack. He said it could back-

fire on the Sandinists if Congress reacted by approving renewed aid to the contras.

Contra officials say their forces are harassing the Sandinists with ambushes rather than fighting pitched battles. Casualties do not appear to be very high on either side as a result of these tactics. There are reports, however, of Sandinist soldiers being wounded by unmarked mines they themselves planted in the area last spring.

The Sandinists reportedly started their offensive by infiltrating reconnaissance units into the Bocay River area to determine the location and activity of the contras and to screen the buildup of Sandinist forces around the mining town of Bonanza, 175 miles north-east of Managua. Bonanza was the

scene of a successful contra attack in December.

The Sandinists then launched specially trained counterinsurgency battalions in a pincer movement to encircle the contras and to close in on San Andrés de Bocay from opposite directions.

Troops in the northern pincer were flown in helicopters to a landing zone inside Nicaragua along the border. This force is said to be now advancing south inside Honduras. The other unit advanced to the border on foot and crossed it from the south.

There are conflicting reports on the number of Sandinist soldiers involved in the operation. Some estimates put the number as high as 7,500 while others are as low as 2,500.

Order to Deploy Caught Pentagon Off Guard

By Molly Moore
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The White House order late Wednesday night to send more than 3,200 U.S. combat troops to Honduras caught Pentagon leaders by surprise and left several officials angry that they were not informed of the decision.

It was a stormy conclusion to a long day of confusion and consternation. Although the decision to send U.S. troops to Honduras was made during an afternoon meeting at the White House, the orders to deploy the troops were not issued until the U.S. government received a formal request from Honduras, according to Pentagon officials.

That request was received at about 7 P.M., after top Pentagon spokesmen went home with assurances from the White House that the final orders would not come until Thursday morning.

The orders to deploy two battalions of the army's 82d Airborne Division and two battalions of the Seventh Infantry Light Division were given about 9 P.M. But no one at the White House called senior Pentagon officials. When reporters sought their reaction, Defense Department officials were left sputtering and fuming.

The Pentagon spokesman, Fred S. Hoffman, began hastily assembling his staff to alert the press pool that was to accompany the units to Honduras.

The entire decision-making process had agitated officials at several levels of the Pen-

tagon throughout the day. Some military leaders opposed sending any troops to Honduras, fearing a negative public reaction.

"The military does not like going in without specific orders and objectives," a military official said.

The rounds of meetings among officials of the White House, Defense Department, State Department and National Security Council took place with the two highest-ranking Pentagon officials out of town.

Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci was in Bern, meeting with Soviet defense officials, and Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was on leave. Although both men were in telephone contact with administration officials, the face-to-face discussions were left to their deputies.

who obtained the indictment of General Noriega in Miami on Feb. 5, said Wednesday in testimony to the Senate International Narcotics Control Caucus that the Justice Department had told him there was no plan to dismiss the indictment.

A Justice Department spokesman, Terry Eastland, said that Mr. Kellner's remarks accurately reflected the department's position.

In meetings in recent days with President Ronald Reagan, State Department officials have asserted that the top priority of U.S. policy was to get General Noriega out of Panama and not to put him on trial in the United States. Justice Department officials, on the other hand, asserted that if Mr. Reagan agreed not to extradite the general from Spain, they would still want the opportunity to pursue him should he decide to travel outside of Spain.

Senior administration officials said that Mr. Reagan had not made a decision on the extradition issue.

U.S. Is Unsure if Rebellion Hurt Noriega

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior administration officials say the coup attempt against General Manuel Antonio Noriega demonstrated deepening division within the Panamanian military, his principal base of support.

But the officials said they were uncertain whether the failed rebellion would weaken General Noriega's hold on power.

"It doesn't advance policy in that a failed attempt can be seen as a sign of Noriega's strength," a senior State Department official said.

The unsuccessful coup attempt Wednesday seemed to take U.S. officials by surprise. The United States denied any involvement.

Although officials stressed that they were still assessing the significance of the rebellion, it demonstrated the unpredictability of events in Panama and raised new questions about Reagan administration strategy.

Washington has gambled that by imposing a variety of economic and political pressures on Panama, it can help push General Noriega from power while maintaining the integrity of the Panamanian Defense Forces.

The disintegration of these forces could lead to a protracted power struggle whose outcome might be detrimental to U.S. interests in Panama. State Department analysts said. Or, several senior administration officials said, a successful coup by a right-wing faction of the military could usher in another repressive government that might blame the United States for Panama's current crisis.

A senior official at the State Department, which is taking the lead in promoting an active policy to remove the Panamanian leader, tried to cast the rebellion in a positive light.

The official expressed the hope that it would embolden others in Panama to speak out against Gen-

eral Noriega. He acknowledged, however, that "it would not be a good thing for the Defense Forces to be split apart."

Despite General Noriega's refusal thus far to agree to any proposals for his departure, the Reagan administration and several Latin American governments hope that he will embrace a Spanish offer of political asylum.

The Pentagon, which has been urging a more cautious approach, is not convinced that General Noriega is ready to relinquish power.

"All this shows is that the coup is over and that the man is still in control," a senior Pentagon official said. "I don't know what other conclusions you can draw."

The Spanish offer of asylum is contingent on U.S. assurances that the United States will not seek the extradition of the general from Spain to stand trial on charges related to drug trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Continued from Page 7
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INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings categorized by region: HOUSTON, TEXAS; REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS; REAL ESTATE FOR SALE; REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE; REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE; REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE; REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE.

Real estate listings for the South of France, French Riviera, and Monaco. Includes sections for SALES, FRENCH PROVINCES, MONACO, and RENTALS. Listings include properties in Cannes, St Tropez, and various French provinces.

Large advertisement for ORPI (Office of Real Estate) featuring 'Villa Angelica' and 'Le Palais de la Paix des Anges'. Includes contact information for agencies in Cannes, Nice, and other locations. Text: 'Residence AQUARIUS Between Cannes and Saint-Tropez, a must on the French Riviera in the heart of Port Frejus...'.

# 'Sharpeville 6' Granted A Stay of Execution by High Court in Pretoria

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service

PRETORIA — Five men and a woman condemned to death for the 1984 mob murder of a local black official were granted a stay of execution by the Supreme Court on Thursday. 15 hours before they were scheduled to be hanged at the Pretoria Central Prison.

The reprieve came shortly after a powerful car bomb exploded outside a magistrate's court and police station in nearby Krugersdorp, killing three persons and wounding 20. It also came as demonstrations began in several parts of the country demanding clemency for the six black defendants, known collectively as the "Sharpeville Six."

The police said that a fugitive white member of the outlawed African National Congress, Heinrich Johannes Grosskopf, was responsible for the car bombing. The ANC, along with many heads of state and the United Nations, had urged President P. W. Botha to grant clemency to the condemned.

W. J. Human, the acting Supreme Court justice who convicted and sentenced the defendants in 1985, ordered a four-week stay of execution on the basis of new evidence, presented by the defense Wednesday, that a prosecution witness may have given perjured testimony.

The condemned, who have been on death row in Pretoria Prison for more than a year, have until April 18 to present arguments for the reopening of their trial.

Justice Human said that he had known about a written statement made by the witness claiming that he had been assaulted by the police and forced to give false evidence, he would have allowed cross-examination that could have affected the outcome of the trial.

The courtroom erupted in cheers as the decision was announced.

Mr. Botha refused Monday to commute the death sentences, and the six were informed that they would be hanged at 6 A.M. Friday, along with a black man sentenced to death for the 1985 "necklace" murder of a suspected collaborator in Fort Elizabeth.

"Necklacing" is an execution ritual in which a gasoline-soaked tire is placed around the neck of a suspected informant or collaborator and set on fire.

On Wednesday, Mr. Botha told the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond M. Tutu, that he would not intervene in the hang-

ings. But he said that if new evidence arose, it would be reviewed in court.

The six were convicted of participating in a mob attack on the home of Khuzwayo Jacob Dlamini, deputy mayor of Sharpeville, on Sept. 3, 1984, at the start of the worst period of civil unrest in South Africa. During the rioting over rent increases in the townships south of Johannesburg, four black councilmen were killed.

Evidence at the trial showed that about 100 people surrounded Mr. Dlamini's house and forced him out with a barrage of rocks and fire bombs. He was then stoned, doused with gasoline and set on fire.

The six who were scheduled to hang were Mojalefa Sefatsa, 32; Reid Mokoena, 24; Oupa Dlamini, 32; Duma Khumalo, 28; Francis Mkgseti, 30; and Theresa Ramashamola, 32.

The case generated controversy because neither in the original judgment nor in an Appeals Court decision handed down two years later were any of the defendants found to have contributed directly to Mr. Dlamini's death.

The courts, however, held that the six, as members of the mob, had a "common purpose" with the murderers and therefore were guilty of murder.

The judge, in announcing his decision Thursday, emphasized that he was granting the stay on the relatively narrow legal grounds pertaining to the admissibility of cross-examination of the witness and not as a challenge to the principle of "common purpose."

The judge said that the car bombing in Krugersdorp had killed three blacks, including a security policeman.

A police spokesman said that the authorities had obtained information that Mr. Grosskopf, the son of a professor at the University of Stellenbosch, was involved in the explosion. The police immediately offered a \$25,000 reward for information leading to his arrest.

**Firm to Rehire Miners**  
Anglo American Corp., South Africa's largest company, said Thursday that it would reinstate 9,000 gold miners dismissed during a strike last year, Reuters reported from Johannesburg. More than 40,000 miners were dismissed during the three-week strike, but some already had been rehired.

# Afghan Pullout Is Still Firm, Moscow Says

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that it remained committed to withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan despite problems for a formal agreement at talks in Geneva.

But a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Vadim P. Perfilov, said that if an agreement was not signed during the current round of talks, the timetable and other aspects of the withdrawal of an estimated 115,000 Soviet troops would be determined by the Soviet Union and Afghanistan independent of terms informally agreed to in Geneva.

Pakistan has recently insisted on formation of a transitional government to replace the pro-Moscow leadership in Kabul.

The United States has been backing calls for an end to Kremlin military aid to the Afghan government once the United States is bound to cease weapons deliveries to the rebels.

Those conditions have held up agreement on ending the conflict.

# Israelis Test Arab Leadership By Ordering New Shop Hours

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — In an effort to display authority in the occupied West Bank, the Israeli Army ordered Palestinian shops closed and bulldozed olive groves Thursday as part of its newest measures to curb a 14-week revolt that has claimed more than 90 lives.

The Israeli Air Force, meanwhile, struck targets southeast of Beirut, killing a Palestinian guerrilla, in an apparent reprisal for a rocket attack Wednesday on northern Israel.

Two Israeli soldiers were sentenced to jail Thursday for trying to bury four Palestinians alive in the occupied West Bank, military officials said, according to a Reuters report from Tel Aviv.

The soldiers were accused of forcing the Palestinians to lie on the ground and covering them with earth using a bulldozer. Villagers later dug them out unconscious. A military court sentenced Private Yair Nissimi to two and a half months in jail, Private Dror Sgan-Cohen received a two-month sentence.

In Jaffa, three other soldiers went on trial charged with brutality in the beating of two Palestinian demonstrators in Nablus last

month in an incident filmed by an American television crew. Merchants in the West Bank towns of Tulkarem, Nablus, Bethlehem, Jericho and Jenin said soldiers had ordered them to keep their stores closed until midday and told them they would be permitted to open them in the afternoon.

In Lebanon, four Israeli warplanes were reported to have fired five rockets at a hilltop base belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in a Druze Moslem area nine miles (15 kilometers) southeast of Beirut. It was the second Israeli air strike into Lebanon this month.

## Shamir Stands Firm

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel ended his four-day visit to Washington on Thursday the way he started it — firmly opposed to a U.S. peace plan for the Middle East, Reuters reported from Washington.

Despite urgings from President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz to compromise, there were no signs that Mr. Shamir had dropped his opposition to the plan.

Mr. Shamir had breakfast with Mr. Shultz at the State Department and then met legislators on Capitol Hill before leaving for Los Angeles.



Major General Carl Steiner, the commander of the 82d Airborne Division, before departing for Honduras on Thursday.

# Military Put In Control of Utilities In Panama

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — In an effort to restore order after an attempted military coup and widespread civil disturbances Wednesday, the government put public utilities under military control on Thursday and ordered a curfew in Colon, Panama's second-largest city.

The measures were imposed after three days of widening popular unrest blocked streets in the capital, and strikes by utility workers cut off electricity and water.

At electrical plants and hospitals in Panama City, as well as in the streets, soldiers were on guard. Leaders of the electrical workers' union said some employees were being forced to work at gunpoint.

Large parts of the capital were without electricity, preventing many stores and government offices from opening. No clashes between troops and demonstrators were reported, and most neighborhoods appeared calm.

There was little new information about the unsuccessful attempt on Wednesday to overthrow the military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The coup attempt was led by Colonel Leonidas Macias, the head of the military police. He and four other senior officers arrested with him were reported to be alive and in custody.

Agencies put under military control included the electrical, water and sewer, telephone, port, railroad, airport, hospital and postal services.

Workers at these agencies have been on strike because the government has been unable to pay them. Despite the decree, union leaders vowed to continue work stoppages until they received their salaries in cash.

On March 3, the government acknowledged it could no longer meet its financial obligations and ordered banks to close.

In Colon, a dusk-to-dawn curfew was in effect. The city has been the scene of widespread looting and street clashes, as residents without food have broken into grocery stores and warehouses.

# TROOPS: Show of Force

(Continued from Page 1)

who has supported the peace plan drafted by President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica, said sending U.S. combat troops to the area was unjustified.

Not all Democrats agreed, and the leader of the Senate Republicans, Bob Dole of Kansas, sprang to Mr. Reagan's defense, declaring that Nicaraguan rebels were being overrun and "slaughtered by the hundreds."

Mr. Shultz said, "It is important for people to know the United States will fight, but we don't plan to get involved in any military way."

Mr. Shultz gave this scenario: Intelligence efforts detected preparations for a Nicaraguan offensive beginning March 1.

First contact between the Sandinistas and contras inside Honduras came on March 10.

On Tuesday, the contras reported heavy fighting and attacks from Nicaraguan bombers inside Honduras. On Wednesday, "we saw a presence of 1,600 to 2,000 Sandinista troops" in Honduras aided by bombers and helicopters.

# VIRUS: Spreading Infection in Computers Is a Sick Joke for U.S. Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

clock, was activated. He said the virus displayed its message and in his case was not harmless — it destroyed his computer's operating system file and work he was preparing.

Other Macintosh owners who had installed the Aldus program or had been contaminated with the rogue program from other sources presumably saw the same message when they turned on their computers on March 2. If they did not operate their computer that day, the message did not appear later and no damage was done.

Mr. Canter said he believed he had brought the program home on a floppy disk he had obtained at a Canadian computer user group meeting in Montreal. He received a new computer game for the Macintosh and believes the rogue program was embedded within the game.

Back home, he apparently played the game and passed the program to his Macintosh.

Mr. Canter said that the incident had damaged his business relationship with Aldus.

"I just don't believe someone would write a program like this unless it's for a mischievous purpose," he said. "For the average user it's a real loss. As a whole to this industry, it's an unbelievably damaging thing."

The MacMag magazine programmers said the program had been spread both by diskette and over online information services such as CompuServe.

Mr. Brandow said the program had been placed on several Macintosh computers in the magazine's office for several days in December. He denied that MacMag had intentionally distributed the program.

He said the program was written as an experiment to see how far the virus would travel and to illustrate the widespread practice of software piracy. The program ultimately infected several hundred thousand

Macintosh computers. Mr. Brandow said.

"We've prevented software piracy," he said. "We've made people aware of it."

Aldus officials said the virus contaminated a master program disk and had inadvertently been widely distributed as part of a three-day production run of the program, manufactured in early February.

The company said the number of copies of the program in customers' hands was in the "low thousands." Aldus said it was not planning a product recall but intended to offer customers the option of exchanging their infected diskettes.

The company said it had changed its software production procedures as a result of the incident. "It's like when your home is burglarized," said Kerri McConnell, an Aldus product manager. "You buy an alarm system. We're doing more fail-safe checking and we're putting in more safeguards."

Other software publishers said they were taking steps to prevent a similar occurrence.

# SPRATLY: Asians Are Uneasy

(Continued from Page 1)

ippines and the bases in Vietnam used by Soviet forces.

Ownership of portions of the Spratlys is contested by Taiwan, the Philippines and Malaysia, as well as by China and Vietnam.

The Chinese naval presence is "intended to demonstrate a convincing capability to secure and protect Beijing's claims to sovereignty over the Spratlys," said Chang Pao Min, a specialist on Vietnam-China relations at the University of Singapore.

"The Chinese are showing their military muscles," he added. Western military sources said that Chinese warplanes did not have the range to provide extensive air cover for Spratly operations.

In 1974, in the closing stages of the Vietnam War, Chinese forces seized control of the Paracels, another contested island group in the South China Sea, north of the Spratlys and much closer to China. The Paracels had been occupied by troops of the former government of South Vietnam.

The southernmost part of the Spratlys is about 1,500 kilometers (900 miles) from the Chinese mainland, near territory of the Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia.

Vietnam and the non-Communist nations, Mr. Chang said, "do not want to see China moving so close to their shores." He said that was a reason that these nations had occupied some islands in the group.

Although under Communist rule, Vietnam is at odds with China over Cambodia and other issues. China and Vietnam fought a brief border war in 1979 after Vietnam sent its forces into Cambodia to overthrow the Khmer Rouge regime, which had close ties with China.

Mr. Wanandi said China's assertion of naval strength in the Spratlys also might be intended to put pressure on Vietnamese forces to withdraw from Cambodia by opening up another front.

Control over potential oil and gas resources is also a factor in the contest for the Spratlys, analysts suggested.

Chandran Jeshurun, a research fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies in Singapore, said that countries occupying the Spratlys would have a legal basis under international law for claiming control of any offshore oil, gas, mineral and fisheries resources out to a distance of 200 nautical miles.

Vietnam reunited under Communist control since 1975, claims sovereignty over all of both the Paracels and Spratlys. So do China and Taiwan.

Malaysia and the Philippines claim some of the Spratly Islands closest to their territory.

Dr. Chang said that about two dozen of the 150 Spratly atolls and reefs could support a permanent garrison.

Western diplomats said that since the early 1980s, Malaysia had spent about \$6 million to develop a habitable military base on Swallow Reef about 90 miles off the coast of Malaysian territory on the northern coast of Borneo.

The Philippines has put troops on eight of the disputed islands. In November, Beijing described the

# Media Group Assails Noriega on Press Curbs

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The American Newspaper Publishers Association has sent a cable to the Panamanian military leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, criticizing his actions involving the press.

The association, which is based in Washington, sent a cable on Wednesday that said in part: "The American Newspaper Publishers Association, on behalf of its 1,400 member newspapers, strongly protests your actions to close La Prensa, other newspapers and radio stations, confiscate newspapers coming into Panama, including The Miami Herald, USA Today, The Wall Street Journal, Diario Las Americas, the International Herald Tribune and no doubt others; and to detain, expel or bar journalists."

Philippine action as a violation of China's territorial rights. Vietnam is reported to have stationed soldiers on about a dozen of the atolls in the Spratly chain, including Sin Cowe, where Monday's clash occurred.

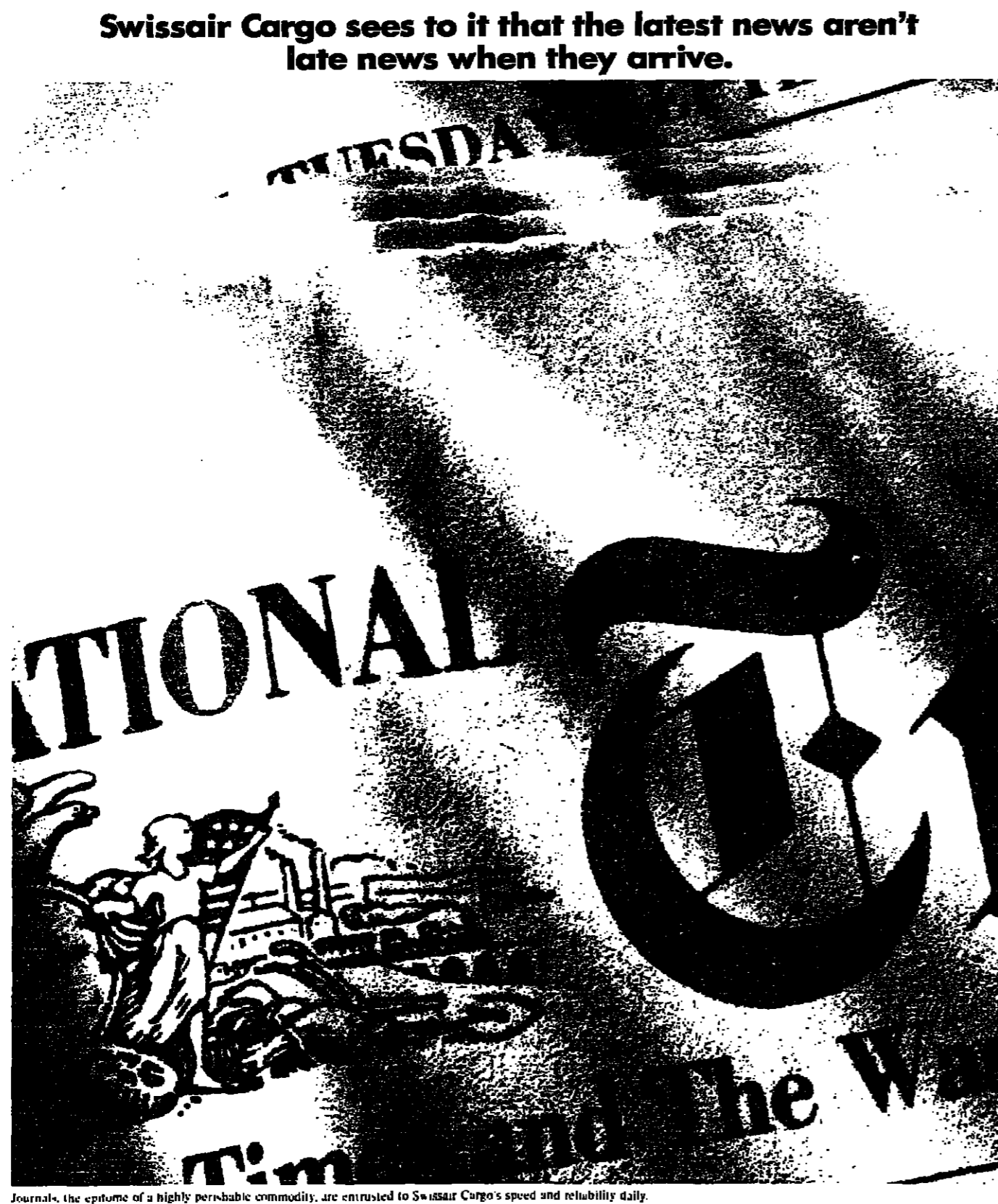
# U.S. Presidential Race

## The Next Hurdles

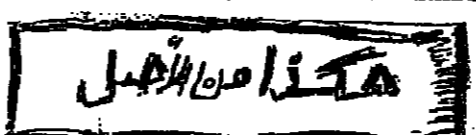
These are the major tests facing both parties' presidential candidates in coming weeks:

Date	Event	Delegates
March 19	Kansas Democratic Caucuses	39
March 22	Democrats Abroad Primary	7
March 28	Michigan Democratic Caucuses	138
March 29	Connecticut Democratic Primary	52
Connecticut Republican Primary	35	
April 4	Colorado Democratic Caucuses	45
April 5	Wisconsin Democratic Primary	81
Wisconsin Republican Primary	47	
April 15	Minnesota Republican Convention	24
April 16	Arizona Democratic Caucuses	36
Maine Republican Convention	22	
April 19	New York Democratic Primary	255
New York Republican Primary	102	
April 23	Nevada Republican Convention	20
April 25	Utah Democratic Caucuses	23
April 26	Pennsylvania Democratic Primary	178
Pennsylvania Republican Primary	78	
April 28-30	Alaska Republican Convention	19

Source: AP



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# Sydney's New Powerhouse

by Kate Singleton

**S**YDNEY — Just over 200 years ago, the London brewer, Samuel Whitbread, came to an agreement with James Watt, the inventor, and his partner, Matthew Boulton, to build a large steam engine to revolutionize production in the brewery. Whitbread was prepared to pay the inventors of this mechanical beast the equivalent value of the number of horses replaced by the steam it produced. The concept of horsepower as a measure of the work achieved by a machine was thus established.

Within a year, Boulton's and Watt's engine had taken the place of 24 horses. Ten years later, when Watt had fully mastered rotary motion and was able to modify the engine, 70 horses were put out to pasture. And so things continued, until 1887, when the machine was dismantled to make room for something more advanced.

During that same year one of the trustees of the Sydney Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences was visiting London. He persuaded the Whitbreads to donate the obsolete engine to his museum. The gift was packed in 45 crates, which reached Sydney in 1888. But another 100 years went by before a truly appropriate home was found for it.

**T**HE Boulton and Watt engine, one of the earliest surviving examples of this sort of technology in the world, now takes pride of place among 9,500 exhibits displayed in the Powerhouse Museum, in Sydney's central Ultimo district. With its March inauguration, the 16,000-square-meter complex (about 172,000 square feet) dedicated to science, technology and the applied arts is already something of a record holder: It has opened on time, and within its 32 million-Australian-dollars exhibition budget (about 23.5 million U.S. dollars).

As the name suggests, the Powerhouse was once a power station, which generated electricity for Sydney's trams. It consists of four buildings that have been radically restructured within and restored without.

Four men have worked together for the last 10 years to get this project off the ground: its director, Lindsay Sharp, an Oxford historian who left academe to become

what he calls "a cultural administrator" in the country in which he spent much of his childhood; a Public Works architect, Lionel Glendenning (Australia is one of the few countries that can boast excellent Public Works architects); an unusually sophisticated, sensitive project manager, Peter Root; and another architect, Richard Johnson, whom Sharp qualifies as "a master of the physical aspects of exhibitions, one of those rare designers who are able to reconcile large spaces with the individual objects displayed and the people who come to see them."

Within the architectural shell provided by Glendenning and the categories and parameters drawn up by Sharp and his curators, Johnson has created an impressive progression of interconnected environments.

**S**HARP calls the outcome "an ordered experience, a series of buildings within the buildings in which objects can be seen and touched and understood, both in themselves and in their relation to other objects. You see, the Powerhouse is no ordinary museum. It's a broad cultural center, a new synthesis that's oriented towards interactive science."

The great model for a museum in which visitors are encouraged to touch, to activate objects to see how they work, is the Deutsches Museum in Munich. The Powerhouse, however, has gone several steps further. Many of the machines, including the 12 steam engines, are actually working. And this is only the most immediately striking of many examples.

The first stage of the project to be set up was the 4,000 square meters of storage space: a stable environment that can house objects of all sorts up to the size of a small car. Next came the ample workshop area in which wizards of invention create machines that require (and withstand) hands-on involvement to illustrate the secrets of science and technology. The complex also contains two theaters, offices, seminar rooms, six eateries ranging from a (good, we are assured) pie and chips place to a brasserie. There is a kindergarten where visitors leave children too small to enjoy the shows.

About 80 percent of the Powerhouse's exhibitions will be permanent. Or rather,

relatively permanent. For the objects on show at any one time represent less than a fifth of what the museum owns. As long-neglected items are gradually recovered and restored, they will be included in displays on a rotating basis.

Broadly speaking, the Powerhouse spotlights aspects of human creativity, in particular Australian creativity within an international context.

The 25 exhibitions are articulated around five main subject areas: creativity and the Australian achievement; everyday life in Australia; the decorative arts; science, technology and people; and bringing people together.

**C**OMPRESSED in one short paragraph, this sounds rather dry. It is not.

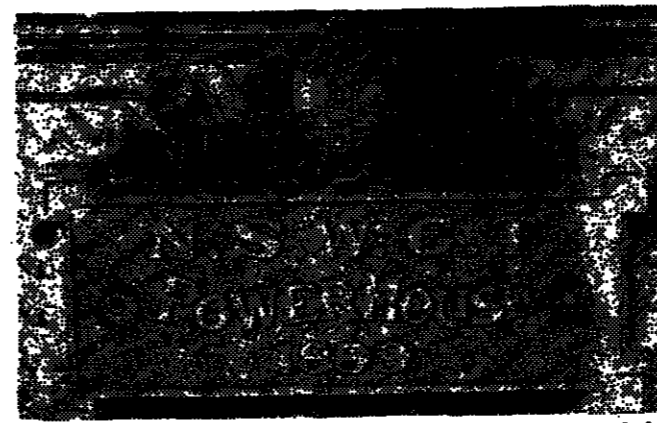
The range and excellence of the objects is extraordinary, and still leaves space for the occasional bizarre touch that reminds the visitor that most such collections originally derived from private donations: the world's biggest collection of Matchbox cars, for instance.

Sharp began working with a staff of 45 and an annual budget of 800,000 dollars. The staff is now 420 and the budget up to 30 million dollars a year.

Unlike most museums, however, the curators at the Powerhouse are relatively few and very young. "Most of them are in their early 30s," said Sharp. "They've been carefully selected, and they're highly paid. They're very good. They have to be: Much is expected of them."

The people dealing with public programs far outnumber the curatorial staff. This sector includes education, product development, advertising, merchandising, venue management, museum guides and so on. "I think we should be very market oriented," Sharp said. "If our visitors come in and are bored out of their brains, they won't come back. The Powerhouse is a place to visit again and again."

Kate Singleton is a journalist who frequently writes about architecture and design.



Top, Lindsay Sharp in front of new museum; above left, old Powerhouse plaque and, right, original building.

**INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE**

**AUSTRIA**

- To Apr. 17: Treasures from Ancient Mexico. Displays over 300 objects in gold, pottery and stone and is centered around discoveries of the late '70s. National collections in Mexico and 21 museums in Europe and the U.S. have loaned objects for this touring exhibition.

**ENGLAND**

**LONDON:**

- Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
- To June 12: A Jousuf Karsh retrospective in celebration of the photographer's 80th birthday includes 150 portraits of celebrities of the past 50 years and recent works.

**BRUSSELS:**

- Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 733.96.10).

**FRANCE**

**PARIS:**

- Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
- To May 16: The Last Picasso. An exhibition of many of Picasso's last works, from 1953 until his death at age ninety-two in 1973. The show includes 95 paintings, 34 drawings, 70 engravings and 8 sculptures.

**WEST GERMANY**

**BERLIN:**

- Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23).
- To May 1: This largest ever Joseph Beuys retrospective brings together virtually all of the artist's paintings as well as installations and many of his early works.
- Dahlem Museum (tel: 83.01.1).
- To Apr. 17: Engravings by Albrecht Dürer (1480-1538) make up this exhibition commemorating the 450th year of the artist's death.

**COLOGNE:**

- Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
- To May 1: Der Name der Freiheit: the history of Cologne's status as a free city as depicted in art from 1288 to the present.

**SCOTLAND**

**EDINBURGH:**

- City Arts Centre (tel: 246.81.11).
- To Apr. 30: Egyptian facts from the tomb of the pharaohs at Tanis: 68 objects, including the gold funerary mask, pharaoh's face, jewelry, personal objects.

**SPAIN**

**BARCELONA:**

- Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.19.16).
- To Apr. 24: A retrospective covering 20 years of the work of American sculptor Donald Judd.

**SWEDEN**

**GOTEBORG:**

- Konstmusem.
- To Apr. 4: Art for Africa: an exhibition of works by some 5 contemporary American and European artists the proceeds of which will support food relief to Africa.

**SWITZERLAND**

**GENEVA:**

- Galerie Jacques Benador (tel: 21.61.36).
- To Mar. 26: Alberto Giacometti: drawings and prints.

**LAUSANNE:**

- Fondation de L'Hermitage (tel: 20.50.01).
- To May 22: Albert Marquet (1875-1947): a retrospective of over 200 works by the French painter includes travel sketches, drawing and ceramic works.

**ZURICH:**

- Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.65).
- To Apr. 24: Triumph and Death of Heroes: over 150 examples of European history painting and graphic works from Rubens to Manet, organized by the Wallraf-Richartz museum in Cologne with works from collections in Europe and abroad.

**UNITED STATES**

**LOS ANGELES:**

- Getty Museum (Malibu) (tel: 459.76.11).
- To Apr. 17: Eternal City Photographs of Athens and Rome 35 images of classical sites 1850-1890.
- Los Angeles County Museum (tel: 857.61.11).
- To Apr. 24: A David Hockney retrospective features 200 wood done over the past 30 years. The show will go on to New York at London.

**NEW YORK:**

- Jewish Museum (tel: 860.18.88).
- To May 22: Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak 1890-1945, the émigré Russian artist. 60 drawings, oil paintings and watercolors.
- Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.77).
- To May 8: Jean-Honoré Fragonard: 200 paintings and drawings comprise this retrospective earlier in Paris.

**WASHINGTON, D.C.:**

- Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.2700).
- To Apr. 17: "Expressive: Central European Art Since 1900" Works by 30 artists from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia.
- National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.11).
- To June 12: The Figure: Early Greek Art: 67 works including sculptures, bronzes and terra-cotta ware from Greek national collections.

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**WEST GERMANY**

**DUSSELDORF:**

- Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-westfalen (tel: 13.39.61).
- To Apr. 10: A selection of 200 objects, principally masks and sculptures, from the important Barber-Mueller collection of African art in Geneva.

**HANNOVER:**

- Kunstsammlung.
- To Apr. 20: Pierre Alechinsky: over 100 works, including paintings, drawings and graphics by this leading member of the 1950s Cobra group.

**MANNHEIM:**

- Kunsthalle (tel: 293.64.12).
- To Apr. 17: A retrospective of the Norwegian artist Edvard Munch (1863-1944), features 115 works by the artist.

**MUNICH:**

- Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel: 22.44.12).
- To May 15: A major Georges Braque retrospective, the first in Germany in over 20 years, includes 80 paintings and graphics, 20 drawings and 3 sculptures.

**ITALY**

**FLORENCE:**

- Palazzo Pitti (tel: 21.34.40).
- To Apr. 11: Fioralita: The Flower motif in 17th and 18th century art: 80 still life paintings as well as drawings, tapestries and objects originally from Medici collections.
- Galleria degli Uffizi (tel: 21.83.41).
- To April: The recently acquired Batelli collection, a survey of 19th century drawing in Tuscany comprises 170 works.

**MILAN:**

- Palazzo Reale (tel: 67.19.13).
- To Mar. 31: A survey of drawings by the Austrian-Bohemian artist, Alfred Kubin (1877-1959). Visionary elements, nightmares and obsessions are inspiration in this collection of over 100 works on loan from the Albertina in Vienna.

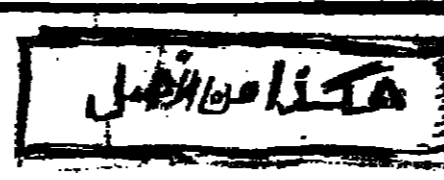
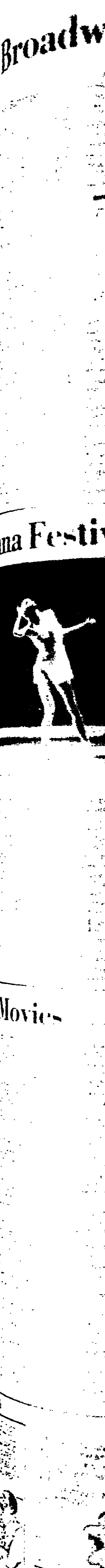
**ROME:**

- Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
- To Apr. 3: An exhibition of 80 works by Van Gogh — 40 paintings and 40 drawings — from all periods of the artist's career.

**THE NETHERLANDS**

**AMSTERDAM:**

- Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
- To Apr. 10: Frank Stella: "Shaped canvases" by the American artist (b. 1936) from the recent show at the Museum of Modern Art in New York: 42 works painted between 1970-1987.



WEEKEND

It's Broadway on the Moskva

by Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW — On the second stage of the venerable Maly Theater in Moscow, James, Mary, Edmund and Jamie Tyrone are trying to untangle their hatreds and groping to save one another in Eugene O'Neill's "Long Day's Journey Into Night."

ny. He is the first of at least four American directors expected to arrive in the Soviet Union in the next year, bringing more American drama with them.

"They just want to know more about us," explained Theodore Mann of New York's Circle in the Square, who was in Moscow recently negotiating plans to stage a work next year by either Thornton Wilder or Tennessee Williams.

"This whole phenomenon is happening because people are trying to fill an information vacuum, a vacuum in our imagination," said Sergei Ostrovsky, a Moscow theater critic.

Nonetheless, for some Soviet theatergoers, the American invasion is a sideshow, a matter of gaining a little more ground in the struggle between xenophobia and Western-leaning liberalism.

And outside the Mayakovsky Theater, fur-batted scalpers are wrestling for places in the overnight line to obtain the unobtainable four two-ruble tickets (\$3.60 apiece or, each slightly more than the price of a cheap cafeteria meal) to Tennessee Williams' "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," which can be sold for four or five times face value.

of the Soviet theatrical world in platitudinous mediocrity.

The best new Soviet plays of this season do what Soviet drama does best: make the blessings, evils or conundrums of the social order come alive through the lives of ordinary people.

The American plays do something else — something that is the source of their great appeal. They neatly offer human joy and pain, without the icy chill of social relevance.

Or, as the critic Ostrovsky put it, "Biloxi Blues" and other American plays in the Soviet Union "prove that theater can exist so that actors can love the characters they play... and not just so they can declaim some sort of stripped-down political ideas."

"The American plays offer people a resonance, a projection of their own inner problems and thoughts," said Vitaly Vulf, who has translated Tennessee Williams and has written on the history of American drama in the Soviet Union.

The new wave that has brought Arthur Miller's "Incident at Vichy," Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?," Neil Simon's "Chapter Two" and Tennessee Williams' "Out Cry" to the Soviet stage in the past few years has also had another byproduct.

Gently, without fanfare, the American plays are helping to expand the range of subject matter and the style of presentation. "Long Day's Journey Into Night," translated eight years ago, languished in the censor's office because drug addiction was a taboo subject.

"Biloxi Blues," particularly, confronts Soviet audiences with a variety of issues seldom touched on, or offered only in a preordained



At the studio theater of Oleg Tabakov: A scene from Neil Simon's "Biloxi Blues."

moral context. One is the theme of scared young men preparing to go to war, a theme that touches a raw nerve in a country that has lost thousands of young soldiers in Afghanistan.

WARS in the Soviet Union are always righteous, and Soviet soldiers are usually brave and on the side of the angels. But as the uneasy privates in "Biloxi Blues" talk about the chances of death, the sense of right and wrong is missing. The sense of fear is not.

More strikingly presented in that play is the theme of anti-Semitism, the confrontations between Private Arnold Epstein and Sergeant Marwin J. Toomey, the bitterness, intimate hatred and odd attraction between two men from different worlds.

A generation after the Stalin-inspired anti-Semitic waves of the late 1940s and early '50s, Jewish themes are seldom touched on the Soviet stage. When they are, either they stay within the familiar steels of Sholom Aleichem, or they are offered with sharp moral commentary.

"Biloxi Blues" shows anti-Semitism without frills, the more deadly for its unadorned directness. "I don't know when we've ever seen something like this treatment of Jews," said one Jewish theatergoer.

"American dramas are pitiless, strong," said Vulf. "They reveal everything without any masks."

There was another time in Soviet history, in the mid-1920s and early '30s, when the American theater had great resonance in the Soviet Union, Vulf said. It began during the heyday of Lenin's New Economic Policy, a time of wide-ranging curiosity and experimentation in the arts, and continued into the early days of Socialist Realism.

In 1926, the Kamerny Theater of Aleksandr Tairov staged O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" with Tairov's wife Alisa Koonen starring as Abbie, the haunted sexual aggressor who wants to possess both her old husband's son and the two men's land. The play ran for four seasons. According to Vulf, O'Neill saw Koonen perform when Tairov's

company came to Paris, and said she was the best actress he had seen in the role.

But in the mid-1930s, the doctrine of Socialist Realism took hold. By 1946, the Communist Party's Central Committee issued a special "instruction," which, according to Vulf, "basically forbade all Western plays."

There were some exceptions over the years: Arthur Miller's "All My Sons," and Lillian Hellman's "Little Foxes." But not until 1961, late in the Khrushchev era, was the way open for a drama like Williams' "Orpheus Descending," which is still in the repertory. Over the next 25 years, Williams was the core of the American repertory in the Soviet Union. His plays were the first foreign works in the thaw of the Khrushchev era that focused on personal relations.

Even in the new climate, there are some limits. While receptive to American drama from the 1950s or '60s, Moscow is not yet ready for the raw nerves of Sam Shepard or David Mamet — though there is talk of translating both of those playwrights.

DIRECT treatment of certain themes — chiefly homosexuality — is ruled out. When Lamos suggested staging a scene from "Desire Under the Elms" in the nude, he was told, "Great, we'll draw a lot more people." But when he recommended a play with a frankly homosexual theme for a future production, his translator told him, "Don't bother."

With drug addiction a topic of attention in the Soviet press, the objections to "Long Day's Journey" no longer seemed viable, and the play had its premiere two months ago as the Maly Theater's first American production.

Mann will be directing under the auspices of the Maly, and two other directors are also expected shortly. Nagle Jackson, artistic director of Princeton's McCarter Theater, will direct "The Glass Menagerie" — Williams again — at Leningrad's Gorky Theater. Des McAnuff, who directed "A Walk in the Woods," currently on Broadway, and who is artistic director of California's La Jolla Play-

house, is expected to direct a musical at the Sovremennik Theater in Moscow.

The directors' assignment, as Lamos and Mann understand it, is to bring true American theatrical style to Soviet audiences. But within days of their arrival, both men found themselves taken aback by a striking difference in Soviet and American theatrical styles: the emotion gap.

"They seem to have trouble holding back, letting their emotions build to a peak throughout a scene," said Lamos. "You can see it coming — the diaphragm pulls up, the chest goes out, and you know a declamation is coming."

THE tendency Lamos was trying to discourage is strikingly evident in other productions. "They tend to go overboard emotionally," said Mann. But, he added, "there's as much value in another culture looking at our material through their lens as there would be in us looking at their classics through our culture. They have no past education; they come to it quite innocently."

The result may be peppered with stereotypes — James Tyrone, the Irish-born actor from Connecticut, dons a cowboy hat in "Long Day's Journey" — but can offer remarkable new interpretations of old characters. Mann said. For instance, in "Long Day's Journey," the mother, Mary, is presented as a much more aggressive and sensual woman than Western audiences are accustomed to.

More important, he added, is that "our public have an opportunity to see us, our culture, through our plays now. The ones that have come here are the very best representations of our philosophy, our country, our own inner turmoil. Our plays don't show things as complacent or solved. There's upheaval. Maybe there's something in the emotional revolution or evolution that they are going through that makes them empathize with us."

1988 The New York Times

Vienna Festival

Continued from page 9



"Orpheus," staged by Ruth Berghaus.

ment and protection of the uninfected — something like a prophesy of AIDS.

Living authors and composers, some of whom were not born when the events of 50 years ago took place. "White Rose," an opera by the East German composer Udo Zimmermann, is being given by the State Opera in the Kammersaal. It tells in 16 short scenes of the martyrdom of Hans and Sophie Scholl, brother and sister both active in the student anti-Nazi resistance in Munich, who were executed in 1943.

Johannes Mario Simmel's "The Schoolfriend" and Felix Mitterer's "No Finer Land" gave the Volkstheater two public successes. The former tells of a mailman who heedlessly writes a former school chum, who happens to be Göring, to complain about Nazi treatment of Jews. Göring saves his old friend's life by having him committed to a mental asylum, which causes no end of problems for the poor man after the war.

Mitterer, a 40-year-old playwright from the Tirol, set his piece in that mountain province of Austria and it was first performed there in Tirolese dialect before having its "Hochdeutsch" premiere here. It was inspired by an actual case of a prominent Jew, an engineer, married to a non-Jew, who denied his parentage of his two sons to protect them, although he died in a concentration camp. Both sons served in the Waffen-SS; one was killed in the war, the other killed himself afterward.

The play is part naturalist drama, part Passion play, part documentary. The Jew finds out he is Jewish only when he tries to get the papers confirming he is Aryan; up to then he was a Nazi and a successful businessman. This news comes as a bombshell at the dinner table, especially for his SS son, whose girlfriend is the daughter of the neighboring mayor and innkeeper. There are other good theatrical touches: The two policemen who arrest young illegal Nazis in an early scene turn up later in Gestapo uniform. And a couple of lines touch a nerve with the audience — when the Jew says "I'm not a Jew, I'm an Austrian," and in a final speech by the grossly opportunistic mayor, who has held his office before, during and after Hitler, talks about "duty" and "forgetting."

Perhaps the last theatrical word should be the one-man show with which Herbert Lederer has been packing his minuscule Theater am Schwedenplatz. It is called "Adolf H., or the Triumph of Rhetoric," and consists of Lederer, made up to resemble Hitler, delivering a stylized harangue drawn entirely from the words and speeches of the Führer. It is meant to make people think how could this ever have happened, and apparently it works.

Senutism in Viennese medical circles, in 1912, but its revival in a much praised production at the Theater an der Josefstadt was seen as singularly relevant — even though Schmitzer had been dead eight years when the Anschluss occurred.

Much of what Bertolt Brecht wrote dealt directly with the events of the 1930s, so no explanation is needed for the Akademietheater's revival of "The Resistible Rise of Arturo Ui," his Chicago gangland parallel for Hitler's seizure of power, or for the staging of "Fear and Misery in the Third Reich" that the Volkstheater is showing in Vienna's outlying districts.

One of the most fascinating current productions is of "The White Sickness," the little known final play by the Czech writer Karel Capek (the author of "R.U.R.," which gave the word "robot" to all languages). A

strange epidemic has broken out to which the only response from the medical profession is the isolation of the sick. A young doctor, and pacifist, has discovered a cure, but his price is the guaranteeing of peace by the political leaders. In the panic that follows he is killed, so the cure disappears with the hope of peace.

The play was first performed in Prague in 1937, and its parallel with the growing Nazi threat to Czechoslovakia (according to the program) led the German ambassador to protest and caused the theater to make changes. For "white sickness" read "brown sickness," and the confinement of the infected reminds that concentration camps were for those uninfected with the brown disease. But some who saw this staging of the Theater der Jugend found a different analogy in the argument revolving around isolation, treat-

Baby Movies

Continued from page 9

no children in these movies — just adorable babies. And movie babies don't have sleeping problems or, for that matter, any problems. The worst they do is throw food and dirty their diapers. J.C.'s Elizabeth loses both her parents, takes a trans-Atlantic flight, is plopped into the hands of a relative who has never seen and bears no visible ill effects. She is so good that she always plays quietly by herself and doesn't even grow during a year's time.

In another recent film, "Raising Arizona," a baby is kidnapped three times — by a couple, two ex-cons and a bounty hunter. He is taken on a hair-raising motorcycle ride. Through it all, he is serene, whereas most real babies will scream when simply put into the arms of strangers. Babies can handle problems, these movies imply. The grown-ups can't.

Actually, babies don't just handle problems. In these movies, they solve them. In "Baby Boom," J.C.'s boss tells her that she can't have it all. But when J.C. gets Elizabeth and finds herself unemployed, going broke in Vermont making jar after jar of applesauce, she suddenly realizes that the applesauce is marketable. She invents gourmet baby food called Country Baby. So, thanks to Elizabeth, J.C. finds a new career and financial security. Then she falls in love with Sam Shepard, also thanks to Elizabeth, who has given her the requisite emotional maturity. Baby love has prepared her for adult love.

A similar course of events takes place in "She's Having a Baby." Jake's advertising boss tells him to give up his dream of becom-

ing a writer. But once Jake's wife has a baby, and he realizes how happy he is, he writes a book called "She's Having a Baby." Presto — dream fulfilled. In "For Keeps," two straight-A teen-agers have a baby and decide to keep it. The girl (Molly Ringwald) reluctantly gives up her hopes of going to college to become a reporter. But then she writes an article about her traumatic experience giving birth. Her article is so terrific that she gets a journalism scholarship.

This is a twist on the greedy life game plan known as having it all. A baby is more than just one component: the baby is the means to getting it all. Baby provides inspiration, motivation, subject matter and the emotional depth. In the marriage-children-career scorecard of happiness, a baby must be the first thing one acquires, not the last.

If nothing else, this muddled thinking is proof of just how deranged a fad can make one. The "in thing" this year is to have a baby. Woody Allen just had one. Woody Allen — the ultimate work-obsessed man. There's probably another reason why we have all these babies in the movies. Having exhausted the charms of the Manhattan skyline, chimpanzees and outer space, filmmakers have discovered just how photogenic babies are. In a movie scene, cutting to a baby is like cutting to Fido, his little head cocked, his ears flopping. It's sure-fire sentiment. So maybe it's all very simple. Babies are just the new dogs.

Delia Ephron's most recent book, "Fanny Sauer," will be published in paperback by Penguin in the spring. She wrote this for The New York Times.

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NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg.

Dow Hits Post-Collapse High

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply Thursday in active trading, surpassing a post-October high, as Wall Street embraced an encouraging report on the U.S. trade deficit in January. The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 21.72 to close at 2,086.04, above the previous post-collapse closing high of 2,081.07 set on March 8. The index rose nearly 17 points Wednesday. Advances topped declines by an 11-5 ratio. Volume was 211.92 million shares, up from 153.59 million Wednesday. Before the market opened, the Commerce Department reported that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit totaled \$12.44 billion in January, slightly more than the \$12.2 billion shortfall in December but at the low end of market expectations. "A very positive day," said William Tuttle, vice president for research at Rodman & Renshaw Inc. in Chicago. "The market had been hinting it wanted to move higher, and if it doesn't meet a lot of resistance at 2,100, we could see 2,150 or higher." There is a sign of relief that a major uncertainty has been resolved, and in this case on the positive side," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp. in New York. "The expectation had been around \$12.8 billion." Mr. Gordon said the market should draw comfort from the fact that the nagging trade imbalance appeared "to have turned the corner and it is more likely that the deficit will continue to go down."

"The market wanted to go higher, but was held in check by the trade number and the 'triple witching' that takes place tomorrow," Mr. Gordon said, referring to the expiration Friday of stock-related futures and options. He predicted that the triple-witching would be a "non-event" because of the market's increased ability to handle the quarterly occurrence, which often has been accompanied by disruption and volatility. Templeton Global Income Fund was the most active issue, unchanged from its offering price at 10. United Cable Television followed, up 1/4 to 3/4. Pillsbury was third, up 3/4 to 45 1/2. The food and restaurant company jumped nearly 4 Wednesday amid renewed takeover rumors. AT&T gained 1/4 to 29. IBM was off 1/4 to 114 1/2. Digital Equipment fell 5/8 to 112 1/2. A news report said that a Merrill Lynch analyst reduced his earnings estimate for the company. Among other blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 44 1/2, American Express was up 1/4 to 27. USX was up 1/4 to 31 1/2. Eastman Kodak was unchanged at 43. General Motors was off 1/4 to 73 1/2 and Merck was up 1/4 to 158 1/2. American Standard was up 1/4 to 76 1/2. The company said it had agreed to be acquired by Kelco & Co. for \$78 per share in cash, apparently upturning an unsolicited bid from Black & Decker Corp., which was up 1 to 19 1/2. Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Large table of stock prices with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table of stock prices (continued) with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

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**WALL STREET WATCH**

**Pension Funds Are Likely To Trade Stocks for Bonds**

By ANISE C. WALLACE

**NEW YORK**—As the first quarter winds down, money managers are spending some of their cash to "dress up" clients' portfolios. Fearful of losing pension fund accounts, these managers want to show more stocks in their portfolios during this rising market. But a bigger change may occur next quarter, according to those familiar with the thinking of pension fund executives.

At many corporate offices the directors and other senior executives are more concerned with asset allocation—how much to invest in stocks and how much in bonds. And pension fund consultants say that in the second quarter many corporate plan sponsors will order their equity managers to sell stocks to increase the size of their fixed-income portfolios.

**With new hedging strategies largely discredited, a return to tradition.**

"I think this is going to be an important quarter," said Steven Cox, assistant vice president at DeMarche Associates, a pension consulting firm in Kansas City, Missouri. "I think you'll see clients take money out of equities."

Still smarting from the October stock market collapse, pension fund officials have spent the past few months trying to determine how much they want invested in stocks. "Asset allocation is going to be the first sweep," said Michael Stolper, whose San Diego-based firm, Stolper & Co., advises clients and money managers.

Until October, many officials had used the controversial strategy known as portfolio insurance to control the asset allocation of their pension funds. But that hedging strategy, in which stock index futures contracts are sold to offset the declining value of a fund's stocks, was largely discredited in the market sell-off last fall. Firms could not sell enough index contracts to offset the stock losses.

Executives who relied on that technique have returned, to a large extent, to the traditional method of simply moving assets among stocks, bonds and cash. In addition, pension funds can now obtain computerized "tactical asset allocation" models to help them switch assets much more frequently than in the past.

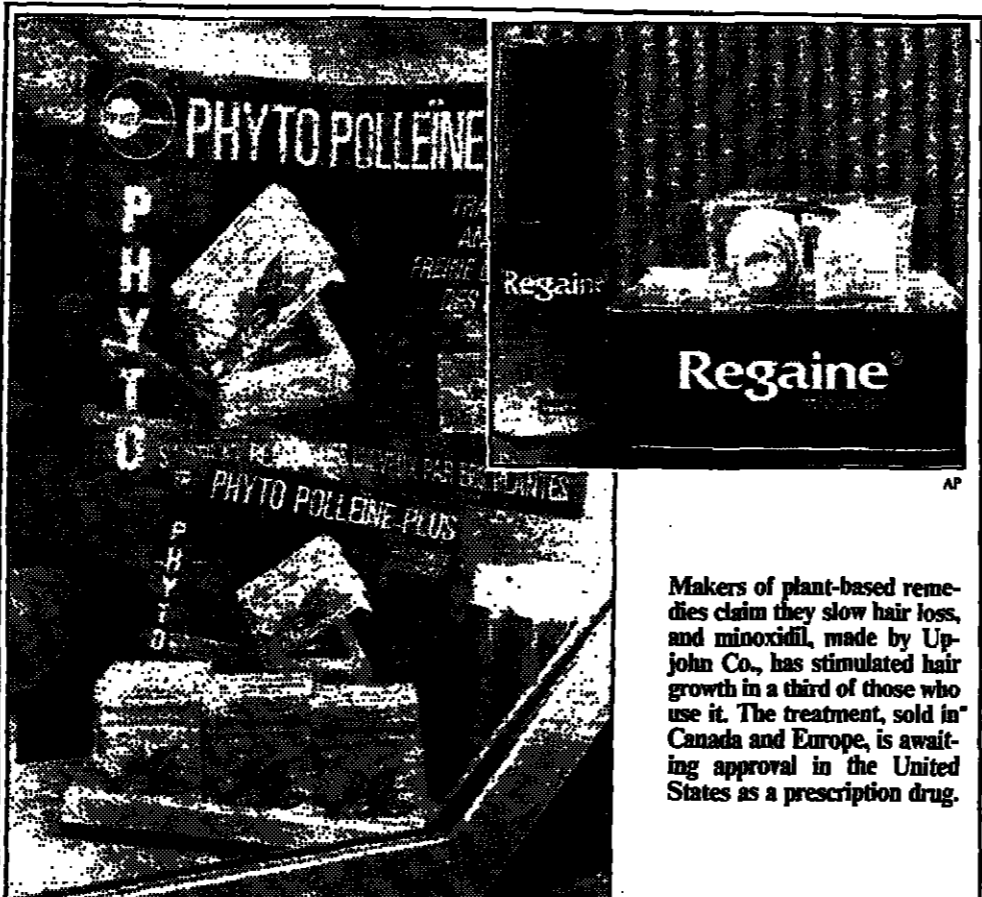
**ALTHOUGH** three-quarters of the equity money managers in the country have lagged behind Standard & Poor's 500 Index over the past five years, these funds will not continue to pour their equity assets into this kind of index fund, many consultants say. More executives are beginning to suggest that large stocks may have had their day and are being replaced as market leaders by the stocks of companies with market values of less than \$1 billion.

"Index funds are the last place they're going," Mr. Stolper said. "The bloom is off the rose for a while."

Instead, many executives are talking about investing in smaller companies. They may not yet be acting on it, but "at least 25 percent of the people we're seeing talk about this," said William Jacques, a partner at Boston's Martingale Asset Management.

While many money managers have been buying stocks recently, scared of showing too much cash in their portfolios, they have been making their buys slowly and tentatively. That has led many experts to conclude that the market could rally longer than had been expected. "It's a name at a time," Mr. Stolper said, in describing the way portfolio managers have been adding to their portfolios. "It's still laced with timidity."

End-of-the-quarter window dressing is normal, consultants say. For example, a fund manager might buy 30,000 shares of a small company. Days later, he or she will add 5,000 shares. That buying drives up the value of the original position, increasing the value of the client's portfolio by the end of the reporting period. "Anything you can imagine, people will do," Mr. Stolper said. "There is a whole cadre of people who feel very threatened right now."



**Baldness Treatments Hitting Stride**

**Minoxidil Claims Revive Sales of 'Hope in a Bottle'**

By Andrea Adelson

**LOS ANGELES**—Feddiers have been seeking baldness cures about as long as alchemists have been trying to turn base metals into gold. But while the alchemists gave up some time ago, the anti-baldness forces now seem to be hitting their stride.

The catalyst has been minoxidil, Upjohn Co.'s highly touted baldness treatment that has stimulated considerable hair growth in about a third of those who use it. Sold under the trade name Rogaine in Canada and Europe, minoxidil is awaiting approval in the United States as a prescription drug.

But cosmetics companies have been riding its coattails for the past year, offering Americans an expensive new generation of hair tonics and lotions.

With such high-tech names as Nutriplex and Vivagen, these products stop short of making claims that they can get hair to grow again—and thus have avoided the government's lengthy and costly drug licensing process. Instead, buyers of these cosmetics are promised scalp treatments that are supposed to lengthen the natural hair-growing cycle and thereby improve the condition of existing hair. Minnetonka Inc.'s Folteine, for example, promises "fuller, thicker, stronger" hair after just 40 days.

See HAIR, Page 15

**Japanese Economy Surged 7% in Quarter**

**Savings Rate Implies Big Surpluses**

**Nikkei Tops Pre-Crash Level Despite Curbs**

**Growth Led By Demand From Home**

**TOKYO**—To help correct the world's trade imbalances, the Japanese were supposed to start working less and saving less.

Neither is happening. Japanese government statistics show the average wage earner worked more hours in 1987 than the year before, and saved a higher proportion of his wages.

"That is worrying and is a big long-range problem," a senior government economist said.

To be sure, the government has succeeded in cutting its huge surplus on merchandise trade and services by promoting public and private investment.

But as long as a country saves more than it invests, the difference will be sent abroad in the form of a capital outflow. To balance that outflow, the country must run a surplus in goods and services.

That is exactly what Japan has been doing for years, and there is no sign of any basic change.

According to a government survey, the average employee spent 76.4 percent of his wages in 1987, down from 77.4 percent in 1986 and 77.5 in 1985.

Those figures overstate the amount of money being saved as they do not include young single people and the self-employed, who are likely to spend more than the average wage earner.

Nevertheless, the savings rate for the whole economy probably edged up slightly in 1987, continuing the trend of recent years, a senior government economist said. In 1986, the savings rate was 16.4 percent, up from 16.1 percent in 1985 and 15.9 percent in 1984.

To encourage Japanese consumers to spend more, the government has decided to abolish tax breaks for small savers in banks and the postal savings system. But most economists do not expect this move, to go into effect on April 1, to lead to any great fall in savings, only to a shift in funds into stocks, bonds and other investments.

**TOKYO**—The Tokyo Stock Exchange surpassed Thursday for the first time the price levels existing before October's market collapse.

The index rose 167.86 points to 25,872.29, above the 25,746.56 close on Oct. 19. Wall Street's collapse of 508 points later that day sent stock markets tumbling worldwide.

The index increase came despite Thursday's boost in margin requirements, governing stock purchases on credit, to 60 percent of the purchase price from 50, in a move aimed at regulating the market, an exchange official said.

"Investors take this as a bullish statement," said Craig Chudler of Smith New Court Far East. "If the exchange has to come in to say 'cool it,' things must be really strong."

"The government has not been able to alter Japanese savings behavior," said David Pike, economist at UBS Phillips & Drew.

That may be because the Japanese have strong motives for saving. About 76 percent of the respondents to a Bank of Japan survey last year said they were saving to cover medical bills or other emergencies. About 46 percent cited retirement and 42 percent their children's education.

Full-time employees worked an average 175.9 hours a month in 1987, up slightly from 175.2 in 1986.

Those extra hours helped many Japanese companies remain competitive in export markets despite the yen's steep climb.

The government has backed a cut in working hours to 40 a week from 46 now, but even its own economists recognize it will take five years to achieve that goal.

**TOKYO**—Paced by domestic demand, Japan's economy grew a robust 7 percent in the last three months of 1987 from the previous quarter, when annualized growth was 8.4 percent, the government's Economic Planning Agency said Thursday.

The figure confirmed the resurgence in Japan's economy, which for the full year grew 4.2 percent, as measured by gross national product, after rising only 2.4 percent the year before, the worst performance in more than a decade.

The jump in GNP, the total output of a nation's goods and services, is good news for Japan's trading partners, especially the United States, which have been pressing Tokyo to boost growth and increase imports to help correct the world's lopsided trade balances.

The GNP figures also showed that Japan's per capita income surpassed the U.S. figure for the first time in 1987, partly reflecting a boom in domestic demand but mainly fueled by the stronger yen.

GNP per capita rose 20.3 percent to a record \$19,642 compared with \$18,403 in the United States, a 5.3 percent rise. The yen itself rose 15.5 percent to an average of 144.62 yen to the dollar in 1987 from 168.51 in 1986, government officials said.

The sharp appreciation of the yen accounted for about 80 percent of the increase in per capita income, an agency official said.

It was still unclear where Japanese per capita income ranked in the world as other affluent countries such as Sweden have not yet announced their 1987 figures.

Japan's economic recovery was led by domestic demand, especially a boom in housing construction fed by low Japanese interest rates.

Domestic demand contributed 2.4 percentage points to GNP performance in the final quarter of 1987, with the private sector ac-

See JAPAN, Page 17

**Currency Rates**

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Paris, Tokyo, etc.

**Other Dollar Values**

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Dollar Value. Includes entries for Argentina, Brazil, Canada, etc.

**Forward Rates**

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and other forward rates.

**Interest Rates**

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, 1-year, etc.

**Asian Dollar Deposits**

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Maturity. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Singapore, etc.

**U.S. Money Market Funds**

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

**Gold**

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for New York, London, etc.

**U.S. Furnels \$1 Billion To First RepublicBank**

**Issues Blanket Guarantee on Deposits**

**WASHINGTON**—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. advanced \$1 billion Thursday to banks owned by First RepublicBank Corp., the ailing Texas holding company, in a rescue package that ultimately could rival the U.S. government's largest bank bailout.

The chairman of the FDIC, L. William Seidman, described the assistance as "an interim step" to lend stability to First Republic's subsidiaries and reassure depositors.

Mr. Seidman said at a news conference that the agency, which insures deposits at commercial banks, would guarantee all of the subsidiary banks' deposits as well as money owed to general creditors of the banks.

That goes beyond the minimum that the FDIC routinely insures, deposits of \$100,000 and less.

First RepublicBank, Texas' biggest banking company, acknowledged Tuesday that it was seeking federal aid because of a deteriorating loan portfolio and difficulties in halting mass withdrawals of deposits.

Bankers across northern Texas, where most of the Dallas-based bank company's 134 branches are situated, reported a major influx of deposits Wednesday from businesses, as well as individual depositors.

See BANK, Page 15

**Fairfax Wants to Sell Ms., Sassy Magazines to Pay Debt**

**NEW YORK**—Managers at the U.S. unit of John Fairfax Ltd. said Thursday that they were negotiating to buy the magazines Ms. and Sassy from its parent, an Australian media group, which is selling assets to repay debt.

Fairfax, which acquired Ms. in September and launched Sassy just last month, put the magazines on sale Wednesday. The decision is part of a wider liquidation to meet obligations stemming from the privatization of Fairfax in May.

Editors at Ms., a feminist magazine founded by Gloria Steinem and Pat Carbone in 1972, had said as recently as February that Fairfax was willing to give the magazine two years to build its readership to a targeted 650,000.

But Sandra Yates, president of Fairfax Publications (U.S.) Ltd., said that Warwick Fairfax, 26, who took his father's company private in December, "had to borrow significant funds to buy out shareholders and has a large debt and needs to liquidate assets."



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Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Last. Lists various stocks like AMZN, BHP, BOC, etc.

Bonn Officially Backs European Central Bank

BONN — West Germany officially gave its support Thursday to the creation of a West European central bank that would be independent of governments in the European Community.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said the EC should free up capital movement within the trading bloc and strengthen the European Monetary System to achieve closer monetary cooperation and integration.

Mr. Stoltenberg's paper comes less than three weeks after a proposal by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher that a European committee of experts be appointed to outline a course of action for further European integration, including a central bank.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Last. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMZN, BHP, etc.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists stock symbols and their high/low values.

Merv Griffin Bids for Resorts

LOS ANGELES — The entertainer Merv Griffin, who entered the hotel business last year by paying \$100 million for the Beverly Hilton in Beverly Hills, Thursday offered \$35 a share, or \$225 million, for Resorts International Inc.

Mr. Griffin's offer, made by his Griffin Co. investment concern, is contingent on several conditions, including a provision that Mr. Trump agree to give his shares in favor of the merger and to terminate his five-year management agreement for Resorts' Atlantic City, New Jersey, properties.

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. Last. Lists various stocks like AIG, AMZN, BHP, etc.

U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists futures contracts like WHEAT, CORN, SOYBEAN.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists currency options like PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists commodities like SUGAR, COCOA.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities like FOOD, GRAINS, METALS.

Financial

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists financial instruments like U.S. TREASURY, GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield. Lists companies like American Tel & Tel, Bell Industries.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Lists commodities like SUGAR, COCOA, RUBBER.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities like METALS, INDUSTRIALS.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Close, Prev. Lists indices like S&P 500, NYSE, NASDAQ.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, Close, Prev. Lists commodity indices like SUGAR, COCOA, RUBBER.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Market, Close, Prev. Lists markets like COMEX, NYSE, NASDAQ.

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists various commodities like METALS, INDUSTRIALS.

London Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Today, Prev. Lists commodities like SUGAR, COCOA, RUBBER.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Net Income, EPS. Lists companies like American Tel & Tel, Bell Industries.

London Metals

Table with columns: Metal, Today, Prev. Lists metals like ALUMINUM, COPPER, ZINC.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Term, Yield, Price. Lists Treasury securities like 3-month bill, 6-month bill.

Advertisement for 'BIG CROSSWORD IN THE HT EVERY SATURDAY' with promotional text and contact information.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Kelso Will Buy American Standard

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — American Standard Inc., the U.S. plumbing and air conditioning company, said Thursday that it had agreed to be acquired by the New York investment bank Kelso & Co. for about \$2.46 billion in cash.

The company added that it expected a newly formed employee stock ownership plan to acquire about 20 percent of American Standard's common shares.

Speculation on Wall Street over the identity of American Standard's potential suitors had included Wickes Cos., a home-improvement and furnishings company based in California; Textron Inc., an aerospace, automotive products and financial services conglomerate based in Rhode Island; and Hanson Trust PLC of Britain.

Sony Issuing Stock, Bonds in CBS Purchase

TOKYO — Sony Corp. said Thursday that it planned to raise more than \$1.5 billion through the issuance of new shares of common stock and unsecured convertible bonds in the Japanese market.

Bailouts Are a Texas-Size Drain on FDIC Assets

WASHINGTON — The banking problems in the depressed southwestern United States have become so acute, banking experts say, that they could create the largest one-year drain in history on the government agency that insures deposits at the nation's banks.

The immediate trouble facing the FDIC involves the failure, or near failure, of two of the largest commercial banking institutions in Texas: First Republic Bank Corp. of Dallas and First City Bancorp of Houston.

Mr. Sedman has predicted that the level of failures will continue to run at almost record levels this year, causing a drain on the agency's funds.

One key measurement that will be under pressure and scrutiny will be the ratio of FDIC assets to the total insured deposits at the nation's banks.

Brierley, Packer Seek to Acquire Bell Resources

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE SYDNEY — The New Zealand financier Ron Brierley and the Australian entrepreneur Kerry Packer are bidding \$25.7 Australian dollars (\$604 million) for Bell Resources Ltd., one of the flagship companies of the investor Robert Holmes à Court.

Swissair Says It Is Considering Share Swaps

ZURICH — Switzerland's national airline, Swissair, said Thursday that it would consider swapping shares with other carriers to improve its competitiveness in the air travel market of the 1990s.

He said Swissair would not start intensive negotiations with a possible partner until it had completed an internal strategy review within the next few months.

European and U.S. officials meet this week in West Germany to discuss U.S. allegations that the consortium of British, French, West German and Spanish companies obtains unfair government subsidies.

BANK: U.S. Funds \$1 Billion to First Republic Units

(Continued from first finance page) local deposit base. Continental's failure was attributed largely to mismanagement.

At First Republic Bank, "it is clear that the primary reason for this problem was the economy of Texas," Mr. Sedman said.

Mr. Sedman said the FDIC would impose conditions on the way First Republic Bank's management operates the banks.

A Saudi Bank Posts '87 Loss

RIYADH — United Saudi Commercial Bank reported Thursday a net loss of 14.82 million riyals (\$3.95 million) for 1987.

HAIR: Baldness 'Cures' Hit Stride

(Continued from first finance page) extremely vain and will try anything," said Dr. Gerald Weinstein, chairman of the dermatology department at the University of California at Irvine.

Minoxidil was originally developed to treat hypertension — its hair-growing properties were discovered only as a side effect.

U.K. Retailer Names CEO

MARKS & SPENCER P.L.C., Britain's largest and most profitable retailing chain, has appointed Richard Greenbury to the newly created position of chief executive.

Airbus Eyes Canadian Sale

PARIS — Air Canada is near agreement with Airbus Industrie to buy 34 short-haul A-320 airliners and take options on 20 more, the daily newspaper Le Monde reported Thursday.

It said the total value of the contract would be more than 10 billion French francs (\$1.75 billion).

A spokesman for Airbus declined to confirm the report but said the European consortium was in talks with Air Canada as well as with other airlines. If confirmed, this would be the first purchase of Airbus airliners by Air Canada.

USCB is the smallest of nine joint-venture banks in Saudi Arabia. It is owned by Saudi investors, Saudi International Bank, United Bank and Bank Melli Iran.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 17th March 1988. Table with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'AMERICAN GROUP'.

U.S. FEDERAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-22917 DIVIDEND NOTICE The Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders held on March 10, 1988 resolved to declare an interim dividend on the income earned during the period ended November 30, 1987 payable on March 15, 1988 in an amount of U.S.\$ 0.569 per share...

USA INCOME PORTFOLIO

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-25461 DIVIDEND NOTICE For the fiscal year ended November 30, 1987, a dividend of U.S.\$ 1.610 per share will be made payable on March 15, 1988 on the number of shares on record at March 1, 1988.

IAM FLAGSHIP FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg B-24759 AVIS A partir du 21 mars 1988, la valeur nette d'inventaire sera calculée chaque jour ouvrable sur base des derniers cours disponibles sur les marchés où les titres détenus par le Fonds sont négociés.

I don't believe they work," said Richard A. Strick, an associate professor of dermatology and medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles. "If there is an indi-

calculus that will be long-lived," said Ronald J. Stern, an analyst with First Boston Corp. in New York.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 01359ZF for further information.

MARKETS

### Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
In The Associated Press

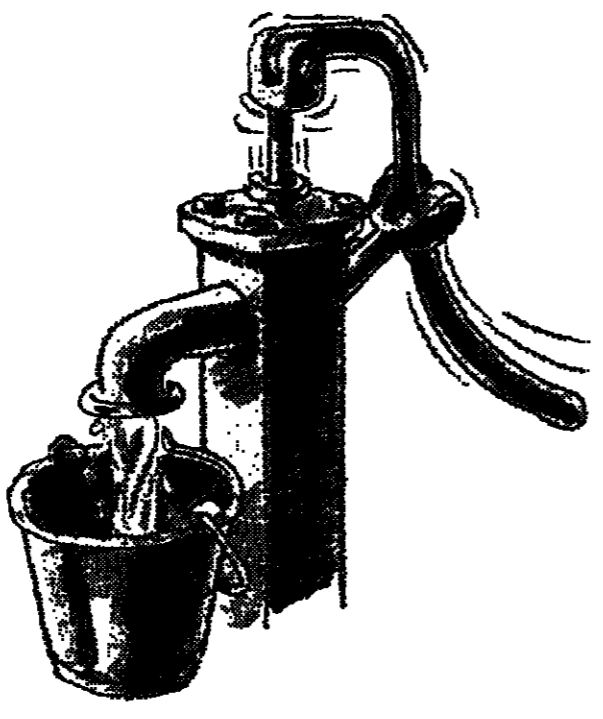
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	52 Week Low	Open	Close	Change
139	129	4 1/2 AMGN	1.2 12 17	139	129	135	135	+1
139	129	4 1/2 AMGN	1.2 12 17	139	129	135	135	+1
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139	129	4 1/2 AMGN	1.2 12 17	139	129	135	135	+1

# Here is What Some Children in the Sudan Call a "UNICEF"



In remote parts of the Sudan, and other areas of the developing world, many people have never tasted clean water or seen a hand-pump. Traditionally, these people obtain their water supplies from rivers, canals, or older open wells with little protection against contamination, including human and animal waste.

Disease spread by polluted water and lack of hygiene is one of the most common causes of death in children under five in the developing world.

That is why Unicef includes programmes to provide clean water supplies and better sanitation among its highest priorities. And the benefits of successful drilling and fresh-water pumps extend beyond the obvious, too.

They provide jobs for local people trained to care for the wells and pumps and save women and children hours of time previously spent retrieving water from far-off sites.

Fresh water and hygiene are two top examples of Unicef's commitment to the well-being of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

If you want to help us help children, buy Unicef Greeting Cards this holiday season, or contact your nearest Unicef National Committee for more information.

Children Count on Us. Can We Count on You?



United Nations Children's Fund

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#### SELECTED U.S.A./A.T.C. QUOTATIONS

Symbol	Bid	Ask
Alan Jones Fit Stop	1 1/2	2 1/2
Bitter Corp.	2	2 1/2
Chiron	15 1/4	15 1/2
Gold, Glory USA Inc.	3 1/4	4
Goodmark Food	12 1/2	12 3/4
NAV-AIR	1 1/2	1 3/4

#### Indigo Takeoff

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### Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term
Alberici Finance	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
American Express	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
Bank of America	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term
Wells Fargo	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
Wells Fargo	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days
Wells Fargo	100,000,000	10.00%	360 days

Handwritten signature or mark.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on U.S. Trade Figures

NEW YORK — The dollar rose sharply Thursday in hectic New York and European trading on the strength of better than expected U.S. trade figures for January.

The U.S. currency closed in New York at 1.6915 Deutsche marks, up 1.7 pfennigs from 1.6745 at Wednesday's close. At 1.6285 yen, up from 1.6250; at 1.4030 Swiss francs, up from 1.3860, and at 5.7445 French francs, up from 5.6960.

It also gained against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8335, compared with \$1.8490.

British authorities pushed back lending rates half a point lower Thursday in a move to arrest the pound's recent climb and to protect export industries.

However, after plunging from nearly 3.11 Deutsche marks in early European trading to 3.0875 DM within an hour of the rate cut, the pound rebounded in New York to close at 3.1013 DM, up from 3.0961 on Wednesday. Many economists believe the British government wants to keep the pound from rising beyond the 3.10 DM level.

The U.S. January trade deficit of \$12.4 billion was slightly bigger than December's \$12.2 billion, but lower than the \$12.5 billion to \$14 billion projected by many economists and traders.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, and Japanese yen.

"The market was expecting a higher number" on the U.S. trade deficit, said Thomas Beater, a commercial dealer with Bank of Montreal. "It shows the trend at least is heading in the right direction."

Still, dealers said the trade figure was not enough to cause a sustained rally in the dollar.

The pound ended in London at 77.4 on its trade-weighted index against a basket of currencies, down 0.4 points from its opening level but unchanged from Wednesday's close. The base-rate cut surprised the market, which had been expecting Bank of England intervention to stem sterling's rise before a change in policy.

The half-point cut in the base lending rate, to 8.5 percent, pulled the pound back from the day's trading high of 3.1075 DM, but by the close it was up to 3.0978 from 3.0825 on Wednesday.

"The rate cut took the shine off sterling, but it will almost certainly

have another go at 3.10," a senior dealer at a British bank said earlier in London. "It looks like it's going to be a hollow victory."

In London, the dollar closed at 1.6895 Deutsche marks, up more than 2 pfennigs from 1.6690 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 128.55 yen, up from 127.35.

It also gained against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8340, compared with \$1.8470.

In earlier European trading the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6766 DM, up from 1.6701 at Wednesday's, and in Paris at 5.7050 French francs, up from 5.6810. It closed in Zurich at 1.3938 Swiss francs, up from 1.3815.

Canadian Dollar Climbs

The Canadian dollar, buoyed by interest rates that are higher than U.S. levels, closed above 80 U.S. cents Thursday for the first time in four years. The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Analysts said the possibility that Central American political instability might drive prices higher for oil and other commodities was putting upward pressure on Canadian rates, already about 1.5 percent higher than U.S. dollar rates.

In New York, the Canadian dollar closed at 80.02 cents, up from 79.87 cents on Wednesday.

Stability Seen For EMS After French Election

PARIS — A realignment of the European Monetary System is unlikely even after the French presidential elections, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. said in a study released here on Thursday.

"There are strong reasons for believing that an EMS realignment in the near future is unlikely," CSFB said. "A devaluation in the French franc very soon after the presidential election will not be welcomed." The two-round elections are April 24 and May 8.

The study noted that last summer's deterioration in French trade had been partly reversed and that the pound's rise improved French competitiveness and reduced the need for a devaluation against the Deutsche mark.

CSFB also noted that the inflation differential between France and West Germany had narrowed to 1.5 percentage points and that French unit labor costs have been growing no faster than those in West Germany.

SPEND: U.S. Consumers Are Proving to Be Resilient

(Continued from Page 1)

ly influence the course of these events. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, is not saying whether he will change his own forecast, made last month, of 2 percent to 2.5 percent growth for the full year.

In congressional testimony Tuesday, Mr. Greenspan discounted the likelihood of a recession this year and warned repeatedly that inflation could rise.

When Mr. Greenspan speculates about rising inflation, the markets know he is also thinking about arresting it quickly if it should appear. That usually means the Fed will raise interest rates, which in turn makes it harder for consumers and businesses to borrow, resulting in a slower economy.

Like Mr. Greenspan, other economists see a stronger economy being helped along by the consumer. James M. Howell, chief economist at the Bank of Boston, said, "Has the consumer come back? The answer is yes. I didn't think he would."

All this is relative. For four years after the 1981-82 recession ended, consumers borrowed and spent with rare abandon and carried the economy into one of its strongest stretches of growth. Though consumer spending has cooled since, it is clearly rising again after declining in the final months of 1987.

Consumer spending, which accounts for two-thirds of all spending, is a fairly stable, if mighty, engine compared with home building, automobile sales or other smaller forces whose whipsaw-like changes can cause booms and busts in just a few months. But without greater consumer spending, it is impossible for the economy to grow for very long.

People also have more to spend because more are working. Unemployment has sunk to its lowest level in eight and a half years, to 5.6 percent last month. Industry has added 700,000 jobs since the year began, far more than even the optimistic Reagan administration predicted.

Mr. Rippe is one of the economists who has just raised his first-quarter growth forecast to a 2 percent annual rate, from 1 percent, and he predicts 2.7 percent growth for the year, more than the administration's figure of 2.4 percent. Merrill Lynch's economics department has made a similar first-quarter adjustment, to 2 percent growth, from 0.6 percent.

The OECD said in a monthly report that \$42.2 billion in medium- and long-term funds was raised in February. That was \$20.7 billion higher than in January.

Borrowing on bond markets surged to \$22.6 billion in February, the highest figure since September 1986, the report said. The January figure was \$12.2 billion.

The OECD said greater currency stability and falling long-term interest rates encouraged the issue of straight bonds, whose volume rose to \$18.5 billion in February from less than \$11 billion in January. Bond markets absorbed \$3.5 billion in equity-related bonds, the most since the stock market collapse.

New syndicated loans rose to \$17.3 billion in February from \$6.3 billion in January, the OECD said.

The operating rate for factories, mines and utilities has held steady for the past three months, although the central bank had earlier estimated the January and December rates at a lower 82.2 percent.

For February, it said, cutbacks in auto production and coal mining held back gains in other areas.

Bonds Lead Borrowing Up, To \$42 Billion

PARIS — Borrowing on world capital markets rebounded in February, mainly because of a surge in bond issues, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Thursday.

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RATES: U.K. Cuts Borrowing Costs by 0.5 Point to Curb Surging Pound

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the need to curtail inflationary pressures.

Thursday's move sent the pound tumbling within an hour from almost 3.11 Deutsche marks to 3.0875 DM, and from almost \$1.8600 to around \$1.8440. However, the pound later recovered to 3.10 against the mark in New York.

But some analysts said the pound would prove buoyant, and could hit 3.15 DM within a week.

Thursday's rate cut indicates that "the ceiling which Nigel Lawson has set for sterling is 3.10 DM," said Bill Martin, a senior economist with the London brokerage Phillips & Drew.

"Lawson's big headache will be defying the ceiling, not the floor, as U.K. yields are still very attractive when compared with 3 percent

in West Germany and 6.5 percent in the United States," he said.

Analysts said the rate cut confirmed that Mr. Lawson had a broad mandate to guide monetary policy, within a broader anti-inflation context dictated by Mrs. Thatcher.

"It indicates that Mrs. Thatcher has signaled a tactical retreat on sterling and that she's content—at least for time being—to give the impression that Lawson is running the show," Mr. Martin said.

The move also allowed Mr. Lawson to continue his tradition of cutting rates after his March budget address. He has done so on four previous occasions.

The influential Confederation of British Industry applauded the rate cut, saying it would help British companies remain competitive in

export markets. "There should be scope for further cuts before too long," said John Banham, the CBI's director general.

The rate cut, analysts said, would not wholly undermine the government's aim of fighting inflation, because the pound's rise from about 3.06 DM last week means that imports from West Germany and other markets are relatively less expensive.

However, few economists here think the government has removed itself from a dilemma where any further interest rate cuts will heighten inflationary pressures on an already surging economy.

Large-scale intervention in the currency markets, meanwhile, is also inflationary, as official sales of pounds swell the supply of money. Moreover, domestic demand

likely to be further stimulated by £4 billion in tax cuts for the year beginning April 1.

Michael Hughes, senior economist with Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said Mr. Lawson's loyalty "to stable exchange rates is greater than his loyalty to Mrs. Thatcher."

He added: "There is a limit, however, to how far you can cut interest rates in an economy that is booming."

In Parliament Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher said, "On Tuesday we had an excellent budget that demonstrated our full strength, which was not known to the world until that time."

"Since then, there has been a strengthening of the exchange rate, which has tightened monetary conditions, all of which made possible the reduction in interest rates."

TRADE: U.S. Deficit Widens as Exports Drop 10%

(Continued from Page 1)

oil prices not declined to \$16.92 from \$17.97 in December.

"On the surface, January looks good," said Jason Benderley of Goldman Sachs & Co. "The risk is that things could get worse, since this report fits last year's pattern to a tee."

In January 1987, exports fell to \$16.8 billion from \$18.5 billion the previous month, Mr. Benderley noted, and imports dropped to \$28.7 billion from \$31.3 billion.

But in February 1987, exports soared to \$19.4 billion, while imports jumped to \$33.7 billion, pushing the overall trade gap to \$14.4 billion from January's \$11.9 billion.

The Commerce Department also reported that the U.S. trade deficit with Western Europe declined to \$1.33 billion in January from \$2.73 billion in December. The United States posted its first trade surplus with Britain in nearly three years.

But the deficit with Canada rose to \$1.12 billion from \$632.8 million. And the deficit with the newly industrialized countries of Asia—Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong—widened to \$2.92 billion from \$2.48 billion.

Beginning with data for April, the Commerce Department will

JAPAN: Surge in Growth Is Led by Domestic Demand

(Continued from first finance page)

counting for 1.9 points and the public sector 0.9 point.

A decline in foreign trade knocked 0.7 point from growth.

In the previous quarter, domestic demand had contributed 1.8 points, while foreign trade added 0.2 point.

Economists said Japan was able to shrug off the 1986 slowdown because when the strong yen made its exports more expensive, because the government last year helped engineer a rise in domestic demand. That demand helped draw in imports, which rose by 9 percent.

They expect the economy to continue to grow at a fast clip in the months ahead, although at a somewhat slower pace than it did in the closing months of 1987.

The economy's strong performance in the closing months of last year makes it almost certain that growth for the 1987/88 financial year, ending March 31, will top the government's 3.7 percent target, government officials said.

The corresponding benefits of the strong yen started to emerge last year, as import prices fell, boosting corporate profits. Economists said. Lower oil prices also helped.

Overall, retail prices actually fell 0.2 percent last year, the first decline since 1958, according to a GNP-related inflation measure. In 1986, inflation was 1.9 percent.

Some economists were even more optimistic than the government on the outlook for growth in the calendar year. Takeshi Saito, chief economist at Fuji Bank Ltd., said GNP was likely to grow more than 4 percent, compared with the

Capacity Rate Steady

(Continued from first finance page)

The operating rate for U.S. industry remained unchanged in February at 82.4 percent of capacity, the highest in more than eight years, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

seasonally adjust its monthly rate figures. (Reuters, AP)

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Official calendar year target of 3.8 percent.

Expansion of domestic demand, especially in the private sector, will continue to support economic growth, economists said.

However, this strong growth may also hold the seeds of inflation, they said.

"Inflation could be a major concern of the government in 1988," said Keiichi Honda, chief economist at Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

There could be changes in such factors as the strong yen and cheap crude oil prices, both of which have contributed to recent low prices, some economists said.

Wages are another factor contributing to worries about inflation. Japanese unions are expected to win greater increases in 1988-89 than in 1987-88. (Reuters, AFP)

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the IFC, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table E: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table F: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

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Table I: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table J: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table K: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table L: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table M: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table N: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table O: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table P: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table Q: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table R: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table S: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table T: OTC prices for various stocks including ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Rover, Honda to End One Joint Output Pact. LONDON — Rover Group PLC said Thursday that it had agreed with Honda Motor Co. to stop making Rover 800 and Honda Legend models jointly.



SPORTS

Real Downs Bayern To Gain Cup Semis

LONDON — Six-time champion Real Madrid averaged last season's defeat and overturned a first leg deficit, beating West Germany's Bayern Munich 2-0 to reach the semifinals of the European Champions' Cup for the 15th time.

First half goals by Yugoslav Milost Jankovic and Miguel Gonzalez wiped out Bayern's 3-2 first leg advantage Wednesday night at Madrid's Santiago Bernabeu stadium.

The West Germans, who beat Real in last season's semifinal before losing to Portugal's FC Porto in the final, paid the penalty for conceding two late goals in Munich.

Real had never before knocked the German ace out of the competition. But Jankovic showed his side the way to goal by tying the aggregate scores from a 26-minute free kick. Gonzalez scored the second five minutes before half time.

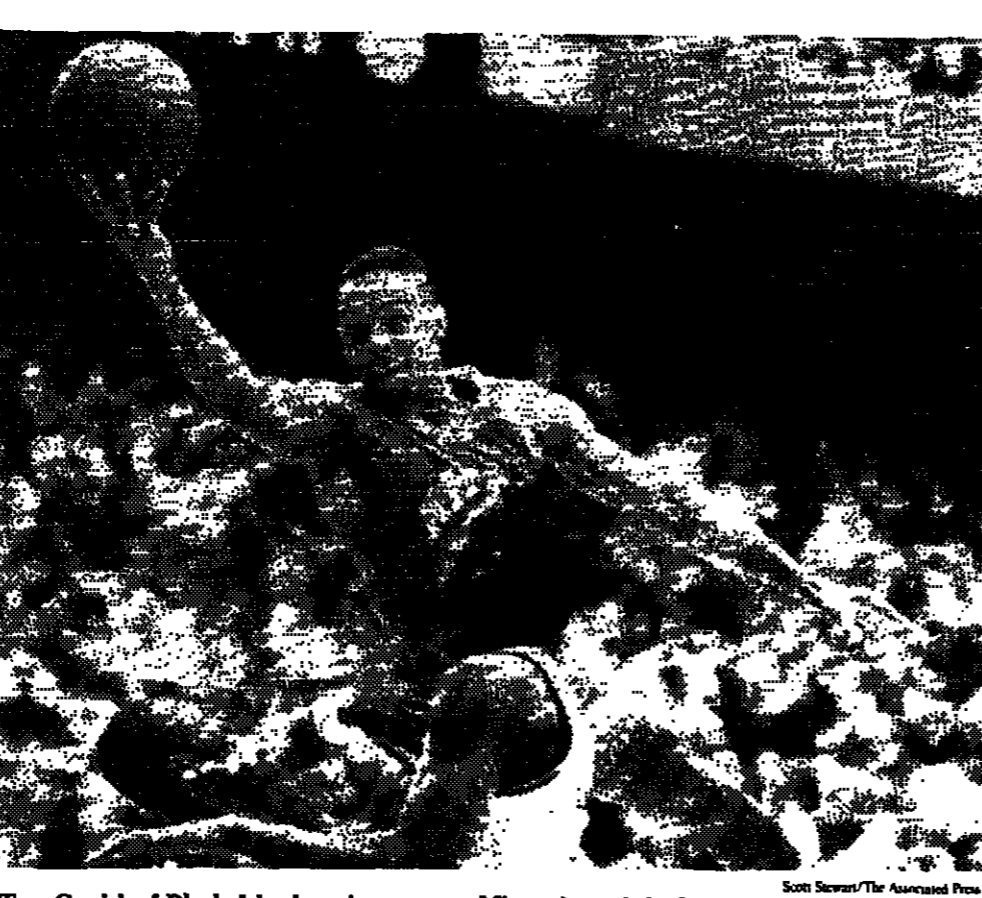
The Spaniards were joined in the semifinals by Steaua Bucharest of Romania, Dutch champion PSV Eindhoven and Benfica of Portugal. Steaua, which won the trophy two years ago when they beat FC Barcelona in Sevilla, advanced despite losing 2-1 to the Glasgow Rangers. The Romanians already had a 2-0 advantage from the first leg in Bucharest.

Eindhoven went through on the away goals rule, drawing 0-0 at home to Girondins of Bordeaux after the two teams tied 1-1 in France. Benfica, two time winner in 1961-2, lost 1-0 to Anderlecht in Brussels, but advanced 2-1 on aggregate having won the first leg in Lisbon.

Meanwhile, defending Cup Winners' Cup holder Ajax of Amsterdam gained the last four again by posting a second victory over Switzerland's Young Boys and will join Belgium's Mechelen. Olympique Marseille and Italian second division side Atalanta of Bergamo in the semifinals.

Ajax, which won the trophy by beating East Germany's Lokomotiv Leipzig last season, posted two 1-0 victories over Young Boys, while Mechelen tied 1-1 with Dynamo Minsk in the Soviet Union to advance 2-1 on aggregate.

Olympique Marseille already had booked a place in the last four by whipping Finland's Rovaniemi Palloseura 3-0 (4-0 on aggregate) on Tuesday, and Atalanta advanced 3-1 on aggregate after drawing 1-1 with Sporting Lisbon in Portugal.



Tom Garrick of Rhode Island soaring over two Missouri guards in their NCAA game Thursday.

Purdue Beats Dickinson As NCAA Tourney Begins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches — SOUTH BEND, Indiana — Center Melvin McCants worked three defenders into early foul trouble, then scored a career-high 26 points Thursday as third-ranked Purdue defeated Fairleigh Dickinson, 94-79, in the first round of the Midwest regional of the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament.

In another game in the regional, Memphis State defeated Baylor, 75-60, and will face Purdue in the second round on Saturday. Purdue, 28-3, set a school record for victories in one season and advanced to the second round for only the third time in Coach Gene Keady's six trips to the NCAA tournament.

Fairleigh Dickinson forward Jaime Lamey, the Knights' top scorer at 18.5 per game, went to the bench with his third personal foul seven minutes into the first half, and his replacements, Eric Odum and Torsien Stein, picked up three fouls each trying to plug up Purdue's strong inside game.

That left the middle open for McCants, Todd Mitchell and Steve Scheffler, who combined for 26 first-half points, putting Purdue ahead 41-28. Damari Riddick led Fairleigh Dickinson with 25 points. In the Memphis State-Baylor game, Rodney Douglas scored a career high 22 points and helped trigger a 20-2 spurt at the start of the second half to secure the victory for the Tigers, who are 20-11. Dennis Boyd added 20 points, including five free throws, to fend off a late Baylor rally.

Leading 33-30 at halftime, MSU went to a full-court press and scored the first 10 points of the second half, including six straight by Douglas, to take a 43-30 lead with 17:20 remaining. SOUTHEAST REGIONAL Oklahoma 94, Tenn.-Chattanooga 66: In Atlanta, Stacey King and Harvey Grant each scored 25 points as No. 4 Oklahoma pulled away in the last 13 minutes and routed Tennessee-Chattanooga.

The Sooners, 31-3, led only 45-44 with just over 13 minutes remaining, but Grant scored six points and King five during a 17-2 burst over a three-minute span that got the Big Eight Conference champions rolling to their fifth straight victory. Auburn 90, Bradley 86: In Atlanta, Chris Morris scored 36 points and Terrance Howard applied the clincher with a steal and a dunk at

the buzzer as Auburn defeated Bradley. Morris hit four free throws in the final 37 seconds to preserve leads for Auburn before the Braves closed the lead to 88-86 on Paul Wilson's three-point basket with 16 seconds remaining. The Braves forced a turnover and hoped to set up a possible game-winning three-pointer for Hersey Hawkins, the leading scorer in the country, who finished with 44 points. But Howard stole the pass to Hawkins.

WEST REGIONAL North Carolina 83, N. Texas St. 65: In Salt Lake City, J.R. Reid scored 29 points, two short of his career high, as No. 7 North Carolina overpowered North Texas State. Reid, a sophomore, scored 12 points and had seven rebounds as the Tar Heels, 25-3, blew open a 40-24 halftime lead. He scored 17 more in the first quarter of the second half and had nine rebounds for the game. EAST REGIONAL Syracuse 69, North Carolina A&T 55: In Chapel Hill, North Carolina, Stephen Thompson

Wales-France Makes for a Super Saturday

Nations Saturday is England vs. Ireland at Twickenham in southwest suburban London. The loser at Twickenham, assuming that the match is not a draw, will join Scotland in last place with one victory and three defeats. There has not been a Five Nations draw in three years, since France drew at Twickenham in London in 1985.

French teams' failure to do themselves justice away from home has been a feature of the '80s. Their Five Nations rate since 1982 is 93 percent at home (13 victories in 14 matches) but 46 percent on the road. The difference — 47 percentage points — is twice that of the other four nations.

And yet France has dominated the decade. After a grand slam in 1981, it shared first place with Ireland in 1983, narrowly missed a grand slam in 1984 (losing to Scotland at Murrayfield on the final day), finished a close second behind Ireland in 1985, shared first place with Scotland in 1986 and won another grand slam last year.

That sort of success was Welsh in the 1970s. But stars retired one by one and proved hard to replace. The World Cup gave evidence that the slump was over, and now Wales's Five Nations achievement — a guaranteed share, at least, of first place for the first time in the '80s — has confirmed it.

The confident superiority of the Welsh backs in the second half against England and Scotland excited difficult fans. Cardiff will be electric on Saturday. The psychology of the big match is impossible to predict. Victory over Ireland gave Wales the triple crown — the term signifies a sweep by one British or Irish team against the three others — for the first time since 1979, and that has already brought much Welsh celebration. How badly do stars Robert Vorster and Jonathan Davies, both of whom are carrying injuries, want the grand slam?

The French, in contrast, have two poor showings to make amends for. Their captain, Daniel Dubroca, plans to retire at the end of the season. He is popular in the team, which will want to make a success of his Five Nations finale. Tours scheduled to the Southern Hemisphere in May and June cast shadows forward to March. The Welsh go to New Zealand, English to Australia, the French to Argentina. Wales and England need good play this weekend if they are to set out with much confidence. The French know that the building of a new team is to start in Argentina, and most of the present players will want to be on it.

Whether and when tours will resume to South Africa will be discussed next week at the annual meeting in London of the International Rugby Football Board. Nobody doubts that the Springboks would have finished at or near the top at the World Cup if the New Zealand and Australian governments had let them come.

Motorcycle Champion Makes Decision to Quit

SHREVEPORT, Louisiana — Former world champion Freddie Spencer, hampered by injuries the last two years, announced Wednesday his retirement from Grand Prix motorcycle road racing.

Spencer, 26, said he wanted to retire now, rather than continue his comeback effort and face the prospect of being an also-ran. The other match on this year's final Five Nations Saturday is England vs. Ireland at Twickenham in southwest suburban London.

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What I Live For

NOME, Alaska — Susan Butcher won the 1,158-mile (1,900-kilometer) Iditarod sled dog race for the third straight year, after nearly 11 1/2 days on the trail from Anchorage to Nome. She said the event was "what I live for."

Butcher and huskies crossed the line late Wednesday, well ahead of her challengers. Her total time was fixed at 11 days, 15 hours, 41 minutes and 40 seconds. "I just can't believe how fast my dogs are," she said.

Butcher's closest competitor, Martin Buser of Big Lake, trailed by more than 14 hours. Susan Butcher with her lead dog Granite at the finish line in Nome.



Susan Butcher with her lead dog Granite at the finish line in Nome.

Bird Talks of a New Flight

Celtics Star With Money Enough Looks to Retirement

NEW YORK — Larry Bird, at 31, in his ninth and possibly final season with the Boston Celtics, has been making the spectacular seem ordinary for so long that there is a danger of taking him for granted. He is not, however, a figure on Mount Rushmore but a player passing before us — and one who will, perhaps sooner than anyone realizes, be gone.

"I am 95 percent certain," Bird said the other day in Boston, "that I will walk away when my contract is up in two years." It was the strongest statement he had made on the subject to date, and there was not the least hint of politicking in it. "It isn't a question of money — I've made more than I'll ever need," he continued. "There just isn't much more for me to do. I'm sure I can play five more years, but there's just not enough left."

The surprise in this was that Bird was not speaking out of fatigue or flagging interest in his work. Love of the game is still his driving engine, and his ability to devote himself totally to basketball is still undiminished. "Basketball took me — really my whole family — from having nothing in this world to being financially secure and feeling good about ourselves," he said in his soft Indian accent. "The travel and the things I've seen and learned have been everything to me. I could sit in

a history class for a year and never learn as much as going to Europe one time to play a basketball game." The game, for Bird, of course, is hard work — year-round, blue-collar, puritan, Indian, New England, or whatever other term the ethic is advertised by. But he has a sense of what he does that might raise an eyebrow or two in the French Academy as well as in French Ligue. "One thing that always amazed me about basketball," he said, "is that if you think about it, it's really a stupid game. You're trying to put a ball through a little hoop. I think of the many minutes spent that get me every time, every night."

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NCAA Tournament, Basketball, and Hockey. Includes scores for various teams like Maryland, Kentucky, and Washington.

NIT

Table with columns for NIT Basketball and Hockey. Includes scores for teams like Ohio State, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

European Soccer

Table with columns for European Soccer. Includes scores for teams like Liverpool, Manchester United, and Arsenal.

National Basketball Association Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, and Pacific Division. Includes team names and win/loss records.

Preseason Baseball

Table with columns for Wednesday's Results, Thursday's Results, and Friday's Results. Includes team names and scores.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Large advertisement for International Classified, featuring various escort services and agencies with contact information.



Larry Bird

following a serious eye injury: "I learned long ago never to be surprised at being surprised by anything Larry Bird does."

He was talking as much about the future as he was about the present or the past.

Charter Party Wins Gold Cup CHELTENHAM, England — Charter Party won the £90,000 (\$162,000) Gold Cup steeplechase at Cheltenham Thursday. The 10-1 shot, ridden by Richard Dunwoody, finished six lengths ahead of Cavies Clown.

OBSERVER

Full Ketchup Nelson

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Professional wrestling suffers from superb television camera work. If it were not so good, the fraud would not be so distressingly obvious to the audience, and the entertainment would be better.
I speak as an authority on wrestling audiences. I was once a regular weekly patron of Carlin's Arena in northwest Baltimore and there studied with wonder and admiration such historic performers as Jim Londos ("The Golden Greek") and the French Angel.

Ranger, who was already established as an important American, had made the mask a symbol of heroism. The Golden Terror, on the other hand, turned it into the mark of the cad.
No blow was too foul for him to strike, and the cruelties to which he subjected his victims were agonizing to witness. One of his favorite grips involved putting an opponent flat on the canvas, then, from a standing position, twisting the poor devil's leg until it seemed certain to come off in his brutish paws.
Yes, I knew it was mostly fraud, but I was pretty sure it hurt something awful, nevertheless.
Who was this masked man? Would I be in the lucky audience that finally saw him pined, his mask removed, and his identity exposed at last?

By Mike Zwerin
MONTE CARLO — It has been said that if Kenny Colman's ship ever came he'd probably be waiting at the airport. So it goes with the last saloon singer.
In the 1960s, Columbia Records tried to make Colman their Jack Jones, but he only reached No. 99 on the charts with one song called "A Great Big Hunk of Summer." A fellow crooner, Herb Jeffery, produced a record for him but you can't find it anywhere. He cut some sides for United Artists, which were never released. The comedian Redd Foxx, who was his manager for a while and who paid Colman "serious money" to open for him at the Las Vegas Hilton, gave Colman some advice: "Move to Beverly Hills and marry some rich chick. That's the only way you're going to make it, don't have to worry about the money."
He did the Johnny Carson and Merv Griffin television shows and had one of his own in Vancouver, Canada, his hometown. Leonard Feather reviewed him in the Los Angeles Times: "Colman is an elite class... an unyielding jazz singer." But averaging out the years, he was only making enough money to buy the bread and steal the ham" on a sporadic road to nowhere — cruise ships, the Mexican Riviera, Aruba and \$100 a night union scale with musicians like Monty Budwig and Frank Collette in West Coast jazz clubs.



Kenny Colman, the warrior: "I just sing anywhere I can."

Sinatra said his office would be in touch with him in two weeks. Two weeks later — "to the day" — Rizzo called and the following afternoon Colman checked into a suite at Caesar's Palace in Las Vegas, where Sinatra's appearance was announced by the billboard "He's Here!". Colman had a "haircut that day. Those were my only assets. Frank took me to steamed clams before."
Sinatra helped Colman get work at Jilly's in Palm Springs, the Four Trenches in Chicago and the Dunes in Las Vegas. He once took his hand and said: "Kenny — it's you, me and Tony Bennett. We're like a fraternity, a special breed. We're the last saloon singers."
Colman, who never really liked the term, believes saloon singer can be defined as a hipster who sings torch songs like "One for the Road" without show biz hype. They are good songs about real people and singers who swing in the school of hard knocks, who sing for the song first and if the money comes so much the better.

trumpet player is the real Maynard Ferguson?" for the television game show "Play Your Hunch" during the day. He was a warrior — he learned how to sing by doing it and he survived as a jazz singer in the age of rock. Merv Griffin called him "the most tenacious guy I know." He accepted a gig for October even though he was supposed to be dead by then.
For 3 1/2 months he "lived with sadness." At his cousin's wedding, the entire family cried and took last photographs of the condemned man. He gave away his clothes, his records, his big band arrangements. The Johnny Carson show band sponsored a tribute and sent him a check for \$7,000. His car packed with memorabilia, he drove to Vancouver, where he was eligible for socialized medical care. After more tests, a Canadian neurologist told him: "We believe your tumor is not malignant." It was a bright, sunny afternoon. Colman thanked God in Hebrew, and he has thanked God every day since.
The Canadian doctor said the growth had to be cut out anyway, and Colman believes he only really learned how to "kick off" a song — to get into it both literally and emotionally — since his operation. When he sings "The Good Life" now, he means it. He worked four months in Acapulco, five in Cancun. Since last summer, he's been on "the best gig I ever had" starring in the Folie Russe review at the Loews Monte Carlo Hotel, singing in the lobby bar afterwards. Agents are calling him "from all over Europe."
Through the work is steadier, better paid and he's enjoying it more, he's also singing better, which makes it more frustrating. There's been almost no exposure to a public which appreciates good saloon singing. Not too many people even look at him, let alone listen to him sing "Feelings" with the beautiful Folie Russe showgirls behind him.
So while the worst may be over, the best is not yet sure to come. What happens after a happy ending?

Philip Glass, the Minimalist composer, who has seven operas scheduled to be performed around the world this year, has been commissioned to provide a work to mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus's voyage to America. The Metropolitan Opera commissioned the opera to be performed in October 1992. Bruce Crawford, the Met general manager, said Glass said "The Voyage" will be an allegorical opera in three acts, using historical and fictional material about the human need to discover and explore. The Met has commissioned only three operas since it contracted for Samuel Barber's "Antony and Cleopatra" for the 1966 opening of its new house in Lincoln Center. "My American operatic career began at the Met in 1976 with a performance of my 'Einstein on the Beach,'" Glass said. "For me, 'The Voyage' will be an appealing creative odyssey which I look forward to sharing with everyone at the Met."

to create a Dorothy Parker scholarship fund, that sealed it.
The "All-American Girl of the Year" named by Teen Magazine says she is prepared to be a role model because she comes from a home art school where "everybody is motivated, striving to reach for the top." Sixteen-year-old, Charlene Brown added: "I try to give my all to everything I'm involved in; that requires a lot of time management, being able to establish priorities." Charlene, whose parents are immigrants from Jamaica, attends Manhattan's Jesuit High School. She was summer program director for the Junior Academy of Sciences in 1987 and won a "Future Biologist's Award" for her performance in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's introductory engineering and science program. Her prize this time, co-sponsored by the magazine and Noxzema Skin Cream, is a \$5,000 scholarship which she plans to use next fall at MIT, studying chemical engineering to prepare for medical school.
When the time comes, Kaye Lani Rae Rafko says, she'll be ready to "hang up the heels and the large head back to work." But meantime, Miss America is promoting her profession, nursing. The 24-year-old former Miss Michigan, a registered nurse, plans to return to a Toledo, Ohio, hospital to work with terminally ill cancer and AIDS patients. The first months of Rafko's reign, which began in September, were booked with appearances for the pageant's six sponsors, said the pageant executive director Leonard Horn. "A main focus of today's American people is health, and fortunately I know a lot about that," she said in Atlantic City, New Jersey.
The bass guitarist for the UB40 rock band will be tried in connection with a car accident in which his brother was killed, British police said Wednesday. Earl Falconer has been summoned to face charges of causing death by reckless driving and driving under the influence of alcohol, said spokesman Brian Schofield of the West Midlands police. A trial date has not been set. Falconer, 28, was driving his brother Ray, 32, home last November when the accident occurred outside Birmingham.

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